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WEEKLY PEOPLE

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1905.

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S. L. P. RATIFIES

PALM GARDEN MEETING EXPOSES FRAUDULENT "ISSUES" AND SETS FORTH THE REAL ONES.

"Clean Government" and "Municipal Ownership" Shown to be Capitalist Sidetracks Intended to Divert the Workers From the Real Question of Socialism Versus Capitalism—Kinneally, Candidate for Mayor, Makes Vigorous Speech, Amid Enthusiastic Applause.

The fraudulent issues of capitalism, "clean government," and "municipal ownership," together with the fraudulent "labor unionism" that supports and sustains them were mercilessly exposed and the real issue of Socialism versus Capitalism ably set forth at the enthusiastic ratification meeting of the Socialist Labor Party in Palm Garden, E. 58th street, last Monday evening.

The audience received with salvoes of applause the many points making clear to the working class that in the present municipal campaign the only party with a platform that will lead to the emancipation of the working class on both the political and industrial fields and is therefore worthy of its support is the Socialist Labor Party with its demand for the unconditional surrender of capitalism. The spirit and the sense of the meeting were expressed in the following resolutions which were read by Secretary Charles A. Chase and unanimously adopted amid cheers:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The false pretenses of two years ago has been dropped by the capitalist agencies in this city, and they now are each "going it alone";

Whereas, Their conduct bears out the contention of the Socialist Labor Party that all elections, whether municipal or otherwise, turn upon the question of the Capitalist Class against the Working Class;

Whereas, There is but one issue before the people in this municipal campaign, to wit, whether or not the Capitalist Class together with its labor lieutenants of the A. F. of L. represented, petted, and defended and protected by the corrupt Volkzeitung Corporation, shall continue to outrage the Working Class, or to throw dust into the eyes so as to be able to outrage it more readily;

Whereas, No political party deserves the support of intelligent workingmen unless that party is the direct reflex of class-consciously organized economic organizations of labor;

Whereas, With the exception of the Socialist Labor Party, all other parties in the field, as illustrated by their candidates, are truthful reflexes, either of out-and-out capitalist economic organizations, or of such masked capitalist economic organizations as the Civic Federation of the Belmonts and the Gompers A. F. of L. lieutenants of the Belmonts; therefore be it

Resolved, That the class-conscious and unyielding Working Class of Greater New York in mass meeting assembled at Palm Garden on this 16th day of October ratify the nominations of the Socialist Labor Party;

Resolved, That we call upon the Working Class of Greater New York, to join us at the ballot box and there wield with us the Arm and Hammer of the revolution for the emancipation of the Working Class from both the intellectual and the economic thrall of Capitalism and of its plebeian representatives.

John T. Vaughan, the chairman of the meeting, was not long in introducing as the first speaker the Party's candidate for Mayor, John J. Kinneally. Kinneally in a vigorous address, showed the indispensability of the working class to capitalist politics and industry, making it plain that without them none of the candidates of the old parties could succeed in being elected, and that none of the industries of the country from which the capitalists derive their wealth and power, through the profit and wage system, could exist. He called upon the working class to awaken to the consciousness of these facts and to throw from their backs the capitalist class by organizing into class conscious political parties and trades unions and taking and holding that which they produce by their labor.

Kinneally paid his respects to the "municipal ownership" fraud. "It is

said," he exclaimed, "that 'municipal ownership' will reduce rents, but rents are not regulated by 'municipal ownership' but by supply and demand for apartments. It is said that 'municipal ownership' will reduce taxes, but the workingman has no property, and pays no taxes. 'Municipal ownership' will, consequently, benefit only the property owners, the capitalist class. It is said that 'municipal ownership' will increase wages, but wages depend on the number of workmen seeking employment and the number of jobs available. In these days of invention, even with 'municipal ownership' the number of unemployed increases and on that account wages fall."

The S. L. P. standard bearer next devoted his attention to the bond investing and compensation for the capitalist features of "municipal ownership." He contrasted this with Socialist municipalization, which aims "to restore to the people, without compensation to the capitalists that which has been stolen from them." (Tumultuous and long continued applause.)

Tammany and its nice little boy, McClellan, were not forgotten. They too were revealed in their true capitalist colors.

The Party's choice for Mayor then showed that the municipal campaign was but a part of the national campaign of the working class against the capitalist class. Kinneally dwelt on the principles of true unionism as a factor in the struggle and closed with a fervid appeal to the working class to remain true to their own material interests and vote accordingly. This appeal was received with great applause.

Philip Veal of Illinois was the next speaker. He was introduced by chairman Vaughan as a "breath from the West," and such he proved to be. In a breezy talk he showed that material interests of the working class are alike in all sections of the country. That the same issues and political parties confront them north, south, east, and west, as does also the same alleged "labor unionism," the A. F. of L., and the bogus Socialist party. Veal dwelt particularly on conditions among the miners, especially on the coming strike. In order to show how they were duped and bamboozled, he told a story of a mine superintendent at Brazil, Indiana, who, when threatened with a strike, increased wages and was thereupon called to account by the stockholders of the company, whom he won over to his side by the following argument:

"Don't we own the houses in which the miners live, the stores from which they buy their supplies, their oil, powder, etc? Why, then, not raise rents and prices to a greater proportion than we have raised wages and thus not only recoup our loss by the increased wages, but realize a greater profit than before?"

"This," said Veal, "is typical of the coal mining situation. The miners' wages are increased, but more so are his rents and prices. The poor fellows do not quite understand the game."

Veal dwelt on the necessity of the working class possessing the means of production and distribution in order to avoid these conditions. As a means to this end, he extolled the Industrial Workers of the World, which aims to take and hold that which the working class produce. This statement was received with vociferous applause.

A collection was then taken up, which netted \$61.35.

James J. Connolly, the next speaker, in a witty address backed up by facts culled from working class experience with "municipal ownership" in Europe, exposed the slavery which accompanies the same, making clear that it is simply a capitalist measure.

Daniel De Leon, who followed Connolly, showed that the campaigns of the Socialist Labor Party are conducted not only with an eye to the City Hall, but the Capitol at Washington as well. In other words, the object of this campaign, as of all campaigns is the overthrow of capitalism and the inauguration of Socialism. He also dwelt on the old party candidates.

James J. Hunter concluded the list of speakers, and the meeting adjourned with cheers for class conscious unionism and Socialism as advocated by the Socialist Labor Party.

YONKERS OPEN AIR MEETING. Saturday, October 21, Getty Square, 8 p. m. Chairman, J. Sweeny. Speaker: W. Woodhouse.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but Social Literature.

I. W. W. ACTIVITY

MEMBERSHIP SHOWS GREAT INTEREST IN CLEVELAND STOGIE STRIKE.

Metal Department Growing Rapidly—Montana Former A. L. U. Locals Coming Into Line—Western Miners Continue to Distribute Literature and Council—General Increase in Members—Eight More Charters Issued.

Chicago, Oct. 14.—The following locals were chartered by the I. W. W. since my last report:

Metal Workers, Newport News, Virginia; Metal Workers, Schenectady, New York; Tool and Die Makers, Schenectady, New York; Cement Workers, Spokane, Washington; Actors, New York, N. Y.; Coat Makers, New York, N. Y.; Mixed Local, Granite City, Illinois; Mixed Local, San Antonio, Texas.

The Metal Workers and Die and Tool Makers are part of the Metal Department. This department is rapidly growing and will soon be able to dictate as to what shall constitute their working conditions. This department has to stand the brunt of battle from the A. F. of L., as it is misrepresented more by the Gompersites than any two other divisions of the I. W. W. In spite of all the attacks of the A. F. of L. it continues to grow rapidly. The tool and die workers, upon hearing of the stogie makers' trouble, showed where they stood by donating \$10 to them. This, coming from a newly organized body, only shows the spirit of brotherhood that I find among the rank and file of the I. W. W.

It seems to be a recognized fact all through the membership that the battle of the Stogie makers is only the opening skirmish of the war to come between the working and capitalist classes. The Stogie makers number 210. They have an excellent system of conducting the strike. Not one shirks his or her duty. They take regular turns picketing and so far there has been no deserting or yellow streaks developed. So far but one strike breaker has been secured by the bosses and even he deserted after working two days. He came from Pittsburgh. The Pittsburgh stogie makers, although unorganized, seem to realize that they will get the same done as the Cleveland stogie makers are now receiving, when they organize. The local unions are contributing their share of money, and if this continues the I. W. W. will win the opening fight. The "Cleveland Citizen" is waging a mud-slinging and ridicule fight against the I. W. W. in connection with the stogie makers' trouble, but it seems to have the exactly opposite effect from that intended. Through its fight against the I. W. W., the A. F. of L. rank and file have learned something of the I. W. W. and now seem to be in deep sympathy with the stogie makers.

The Montana locals of the old A. L. U. are coming into line very rapidly. The campaign of lies and wishy-washy rot and misrepresentation indulged in by Fairgrieve, Ferguson, and others threatened trouble for a time. Facts exist even if ignored or denied, and as soon as the rank and file found out the truth concerning the I. W. W. they overthrew the fakirs and freaks and are now coming into the fold. Let this be a warning to fakirs of the Fairgrieve stripe as it is only a question of time when the workers shall learn of their duplicity and chase them to the woods.

W. W. Cox organized the Mixed Local at Granite City, Ill. He is one of the most effective organizers on the road at present.

The Industrial Council of New York organized the Actors and Coatmakers. The western miners seem to know the value of literature and continue to distribute large quantities of it. Globe, Arizona, and Bingham Canon, Utah, deserve special mention. Both locals write saying the I. W. W. literature is the most revolutionary literature they can procure. To judge from their communications they seem to like it. The miners all through the west are very active. Other industries look to them for guidance and the miners are busy organizing everything into the I. W. W.

Here in Chicago the different locals have decided to organize an Industrial Council. The meeting for this purpose will be held Wednesday, October 18. This will enable the organization to get

down to regular systematic work. The Cigarmakers here are now very busy and are doing good work. This ought to encourage the Pioneers of New York, who fought so long against the C. M. I. U.

Letters are coming to the General Office every day reporting a steady increase of membership all along the line. The German literature sent out by the I. W. W. contains a list of papers favorable to the I. W. W.

The capitalist daily papers here are sounding a note of warning to the capitalist class. They are pointing out the dangers which threaten the poor beloved "wage worker" if he joins the new organization. The "Chronicle" is especially active. It says the new organization is dangerous on account of its revolutionary tendencies. It advises all "good" workmen to stay out of it. Of course, all this helps, as the I. W. W. cannot get too much advertising.

FAKIRS HOWL ON I. W. W.

Pittsfield, Mass., Oct. 12.—Among the resolutions adopted by the labor fakirs of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, which was formed in Chicago in July, 1905, and has been gaining headway all over the country ever since. The first resolution denounced Socialism as "destructive to our good fame and disruptive to those personal and civic virtues which it is our duty to cultivate."

The resolution against the Industrial Workers of the World characterized the formation of the organization "as the most despicable attack yet made upon the life of our national body," and said:

"Be it further resolved that we condemn in toto this organization, and that we resist by all lawful means this encroachment upon our rightful territory, namely, the labor world of the United States."

Another resolution adopted indorsed the proposed plan to have the United States establish telephone and telegraph lines under its own jurisdiction. A motion congratulating President Roosevelt for his successful efforts in ending the war between Russia and Japan was adopted.

[See P. VI for More I. W. W. News.]

HUDSON COUNTY NOMINATIONS

Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 12.—The Hudson County Convention of the Socialist Labor Party placed in the field the following ticket and adopted the following resolution:

HUDSON COUNTY TICKET:

For Coroner—Wm. Thummel. For Members of Assembly—Hy. F. Schreck, Harry Jacobs, Chas. Schrafft, Nicol Gerold, Adolph Bloome, Fred Fortmann, Jacob Schwenke, Carl Topfer, Abraham B. Herschmann, Edward J. Gallo, Ernest Alazzone, Anthony Manzone.

RESOLUTIONS:

Whereas, It is against human justice to punish effect while ignoring cause.

Whereas, All vice and crime can be directly traced to the system which upholds these evils for the sake of profit.

Whereas, The office of sheriff deals directly with all the social evils which are the direct result of the economic system, which is based upon the robbery of the wealth producing class and which system holds sway to-day.

Whereas, The sheriff is directly the handmaid of the ruling class, the whole work of which consists in the manipulating away of the wealth from the class that produces all.

Whereas, The sheriff must even pledge himself to be the cringing tool of this robbing capitalist class, even to the extent of committing murder by executing the murderers which alone the capitalist system produces and is responsible for; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Socialist Labor Party of Hudson County in convention assembled pledge itself to remove the cause and not condemn the effect; and be it further

Resolved, That we abstain from nominating for the office of sheriff and leave the dirty work of the capitalist class to the capitalist class itself.

HOBOKEN CITY TICKET:

For Mayor—Julius Eck. Water Commissioner—Karl Zimmermann.

Unexpired term of Water Commissioner—Joseph Jacobs.

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SILVER CITY FIGHT

FOR FREE SPEECH DECIDED AGAINST S. L. P. BY LOCAL JUDGE.

State Agitation Not Interfered With As Appeal Was Taken from the Decision—Rousing Meetings Held At Middletown—"Socialist" Party Members Interested In I. W. W.

Middletown, Conn., Oct. 10.—No doubt the readers of The People are waiting to hear the outcome of the party fight for free speech in Meriden, Conn. The case came up in the local court, and all of the police officials were called upon to testify as to what occurred at the open air meeting on September 29. Attorney C. J. Donaher, the party's advocate, by cross-examining the witnesses, brought out the fact that the police were not sure of their ground; but they supposed that they had a right to arrest that Socialist speaker because his language was offensive. Afterwards I was called to the stand, and gave the party's side, being asked by Mr. Donaher on the police proceedings. Mr. Donaher proved clearly that the local authorities had no legal right to hold me, as I was arrested first, and then the statutes were searched in order to find some charge up on which to hold me. Mr. Donaher closed for us with a ringing speech in behalf of free speech and free assembly in which he ridiculed the police and held the city attorney up to scorn, causing the crowd that packed the court room to laugh uproariously.

Yet, in spite of the clear case that we had against the police the local judge summed the case up like this:

The right of free speech is not involved in this case. The public highways do not belong to the unorganized public; they belong to the city and the city authorities have all control of them. The young man should have engaged a hall. We have freedom of the press, but no one has the right to set up a printing plant on a public thoroughfare and run off a newspaper; so in view of this, I find the young man guilty of obstructing the public highway, and of breach of the peace. I fine him ten dollars and costs." (\$14.70)

We immediately took an appeal, I was held under \$150 bonds, and the case will come up in New Haven, on November 1st, so details will be given later on.

After settling up affairs in Hartford, I next proceeded to Middletown, where I found the workers are employed generally in small capitalist establishments. The city is of about 18,000 population, and on the first couple of nights' open air meetings were not so successful, but I held a rousing meeting near the town post office on Saturday night and the crowd of 600 that had seen my meetings advertised in the local newspapers, flattered eagerly to my talk on the old and new trade Unionism. I talked for an hour on the above subjects and then devoted half an hour to the power of the press. Here I received five and one-half party press; with the result, that without leaving the box, I took 9 subs for the Weekly People and sold a number of pamphlets.

On the next day (Sunday), I visited a club made up of mostly of members of the S. P. I made a short talk to them on the I. W. W. and our party press. Here I received five and one-half yearly subs to the Weekly People, and four men promised to subscribe to the party's German organ. One man joined the party as a member at large.

I hope the above will be a good suggestion for our party's speakers, because we seldom hear of any great number of subs being taken at our many open air meetings. I am going to New London, and will report from there.

Joe P. Campbell.

MINERS HELP STOGIE WARRIORS.

Globe, Ariz., Oct. 14.—The local union of the Western Federation of Miners has donated \$35 to the striking stogie makers of Cleveland, Ohio, and stand prepared to do more if needed.

NEW YORK DONATIONS.

From the New York Locals of the I. W. W. whose meetings have been held in the past week, donations have been sent to the striking Stogie Workers of Cleveland.

One dollar was received from the member of Local Quorum and from the State Organizer and are self-explanatory. I mark them Exhibit I. and II.

John Kortan.

RUMBLING AND EXPLOSIONS

SECOND SERIES—MORE TO COME

EXHIBIT I.

Holland, Mich., Sept. 5, 1905.

John Kortan, Dear Comrade:—I enclose a circular, a few copies I received through one of our friends.

Now, comrade, the Socialist movement needs to be in more efficient hands than at present. Can Local Holland nominate you for State Secretary in November? We are looking out for a good man and want to know soon. I think the office of State Secretary and State Organizer should be continued. I do not expect at this writing to again be a candidate and do not regard Lamb seriously; Lockwood has been suggested as a good man to succeed him and I hope someone will. The state primary law is a corker and it will be hard to get a ticket in the field with our small club, and will practically bar the S. L. P. But political action can only be used for a time in my opinion anyhow. But we must have some point of immediate action for any organization.

Say, I am in trouble over the label on the "State Record." Evans, a religious Socialist prints it practically free. What do you think of this?

Fraternally yours,

Vernon F. King.

EXHIBIT II.

McFARLAN & WILSON,

Lawyers,

Patterson Block.

Flint, Mich., 8/29/05.

John Kortan, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Dear Comrade:—I do not believe that Socialists should engage in what is known as log rolling and as Flint has no logs to roll this year, I think the remarks that follow cannot be taken in that sense.

You know as well as any one in the state, the combination of circumstances that has made Flint Socialist headquarters for the last four years. Jack will not be a candidate again. He has done all that the party can reasonably ask him. We have been talking matters over some time here in Flint and believe that headquarters should go to a larger city.

We should favor Detroit were it not for the fact of the everlasting row down there. We believe that Grand Rapids is the next best place. They have a strong movement there and it seems to be harmonious. We are not in favor of Lamb for national committee man. A great many of us favor Lockwood and we also think that it would be a good plan to run KING or some other energetic comrade from Grand Rapids for both the office of State Secretary and State Organizer. We are in favor of electing the same man to both offices until the party gets strong enough to support two. We believe that if one man is elected to both offices this year, that there is a possibility of raising enough money to demand his entire time.

We think that if Kalamazoo, Grand Rapids, Saginaw and Flint pull together, they can nearly, if not quite, outdo Battle Creek has never been very enthusiastic on the dues paying proposition. We believe that Muskegon and Traverse would favor headquarters at Grand Rapids. There is no use of maintaining a whole lot of candidates and scattering our fire.

Will you please let me know what you think of the scheme outlined in this letter and whether you think Grand Rapids can agree on King or some other good man from that locality. I wish you would see Lockwood and ascertain whether he would consent to allow his name to run for National Committee man, unless you have some one else definitely in view. Undoubtedly Lamb will be re-nominated but I think a little work will throw the election to some good, clean candidate who is not a Bergerite.

Yours for the revolution,

J. H. McFarlan,

NEW YORK SECTIONS, ATTENTION!

You are herewith called upon to make nominations for member of the National Executive Committee, to represent the State of New York. Act promptly and send all nominations to the undersigned as soon as made.

Justus Ebert, Sec'y N. Y. S. R. C., 2-6 New Reade st., New York City.

Workingmen of Massachusetts

WHAT HAS THE RECIPROCITY ISSUE TO DO WITH YOU?—CONSIDER HOW YOUR LABOR POWER IS BOUGHT.

Election Day will soon be here. The Republican and Democratic parties are more or less divided upon the question of tariff or reciprocity. It is manifestly for the interest of certain capitalists whose business it is to manufacture things that are made from iron, wood, leather, etc., to procure such materials as cheaply as possible. Consequently, they are in favor of having such materials as coal, iron, lumber, hides, etc., placed upon the free list. On the other hand, it is for the interest of the coal, iron, lumber and beef trusts to have command of the home market for such materials. Consequently, they are opposed to having those materials placed upon the free list. The question of tariff or reciprocity is obviously a question that concerns the Capitalist Class. Such a question is of no vital importance to the Working Class. Experience should long ago have taught us that whichever capitalist wins, we of the Working Class lose. It is for the interest of the Capitalist Class to buy labor as cheaply as possible in order to make as much profit as possible.

Under the present system of industry, we of the Working Class are treated as objects of exchange value in the labor market. When we go to work for wages we make an exchange. Necessity compels us to accept a certain amount of wealth in the shape of wages in exchange for our labor and all the productive results of that labor over and above our wages. That surplus wealth over and above our wages is appropriated by the Capitalist Class which uses a part of it to improve its industrial plants and lives a life of leisure and luxury on the remainder. An increase of profit or dividends for the Capitalist Class out of the total wealth produced in a given time means, of necessity, a corresponding decrease of wages for the Working Class. We are not remunerated for our labor in accordance with any standard of justice as to what we are rightfully entitled to as producers of wealth. On the contrary, our wages are determined partly by the cost of living, but mostly by the supply of labor and the demand for labor in the labor market. Improved machinery keeps the labor market overstocked. It is therefore impossible for the wages of the Working Class to rise above the bare cost of subsistence. We of the Working Class therefore do not enjoy the advantages of modern civilization and progress as does the Capitalist Class. The proof of the pudding lies in the eating. We have practically suffered a decline in wages during the past ten years in consequence of the fact that we have to pay more for the necessities of life notwithstanding the fact that wealth is now produced more economically than ever before in consequence of improved machinery and better facilities of production.

According to the shoe manufacturers' own report, twelfth census, volume 7, part 12, 44,000 workers in 1890 produced \$114,000,000 in value and received \$32,000,000 in wages. In 1900, ten years later, 62,000 workers produced \$121,000,000 in value and received \$29,000,000 in wages. Here we have \$3,000,000 more in value for Mr. Capitalist through the displacement of 3000 workers in consequence of improved machinery, in addition to \$7,000,000 more in value in consequence of the actual increase in production. According to the twelfth census reports of the flour industry, volume 9, page 255, there were 46,889 workers in that industry in 1890. In 1900 there were but 36,419 workers who produced \$60,000,000 more in value than was produced in 1890. According to the statistics of all the principal industries less workers are producing more wealth. Thus we see the Working Class getting worse off while the Capitalist Class enjoys itself in more magnificent style than ever before.

There is but one hope for the Working Class. We must organize as a class both politically and economically for the purpose of taking possession of the industries and resources of the nation in order to get the full productivity of our labor. We must recognize the great possibilities of the age in which we are now living. Although slavery in one form or another has existed in various parts of the world for centuries, yet the railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steamships, electrical plants, and the gigantic machinery now used in manufacturing, mining and farming are all of the present time and did not exist a century ago. It is because of the existence of all this improved machinery of production, whereby it is possible to produce vast quantities of wealth with comparatively little labor, that

we should strive to make it a blessing to all mankind.

For fifteen years the Socialist Labor Party has stood unflinchingly for that principle. But how about the so-called "Socialist" party? Some seven or eight years ago the so-called "Socialist" party organized in opposition to the Socialist Labor Party without any other reason, apparently, than to confuse the minds of the Working Class. Although it is not in favor of disbanding itself in order that its members may join the Republican and Democratic parties for the purpose of "boring from within" those political organizations, yet the "Socialist" party is opposed to any organized Socialist Movement on the economic field of action. Instead of that, it pursues the policy of "boring within" the American Federation of Labor which has repeatedly gone on record as being opposed to the principles of Socialism. Although various craft divisions of the American Federation of Labor are constantly at war with the Capitalist Class, as is plainly manifest from the numerous strikes, lockouts, boycotts, injunctions, etc., yet the American Federation of Labor very inconsistently through its leaders of the Gompers-Mitchell type, stands upon the false principle that "the interests of capitalists and wage earners are identical." It takes the position that "Capital and Labor are brothers"; that "capital" (Labor's own production) "is entitled to its share," etc. It therefore strives to do the impossible—"establish harmonious relations between employers and employees." In pursuance of such a policy we see Mr. Samuel Gompers, the president of the American Federation of Labor, also the vice-president of the Civic Federation, of which Mr. August Belmont, a well-known capitalist is president. The various craft divisions of the American Federation of Labor are allowed to make binding contracts with employers of labor, and the principle of craft autonomy, each craft for itself, is pursued. We accordingly find various "unions" of the American Federation of Labor scabbing it upon one another. In the recent teamsters' strike at Chicago we find "union" freight handlers working with scab teamsters instead of helping their brothers in the same A. F. of L. organization to win the strike. In the case of the butchers' strike at Chicago, the engineers, firemen and the men in charge of the ice plants remained at work in consequence of "contracts." Numerous other instances of scabbing could be mentioned. The American Federation of Labor does not attempt to organize the whole Working Class. It does not stand for the solidarity of labor. It only attempts to organize the demand for labor by the Capitalist Class. It is most particular about organizing the trades where the best wages are paid. It charges high dues, and its initiation fees are exorbitant. Such initiation fees, which reach as high as \$500 in some instances, as in the case of the marble cutters, are well calculated to keep out the majority of the Working Class. The American Federation of Labor is a sort of a Labor Trust that has got a corner on a certain labor stock in the interest of the Capitalist Class, and particularly in the interest of the Labor misleaders of the Gompers-Mitchell type who can live in fine houses, travel abroad, and wine and dine with well groomed members of the Capitalist Class.

The so-called "Socialist" party candidate for governor of this State, Mr. James F. Carey, is a member of the American Federation of Labor. In practice, he upholds the principles of that organization. He frequently prates of being a member of "organized labor" and always carries a so-called "union" card in his pocket. It was that same "organized labor", however, that boomed Mr. W. L. Douglass, a well known capitalist, in 1904. The so-called "Socialist" party is opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World which was recently organized at Chicago. We particularly call upon the Working Class to investigate the difference between the Industrial Workers of the World and the American Federation of Labor. The Industrial Workers of the World stands upon the principle that an injury to one worker is an injury to all workers. It stands squarely for the solidarity of the Working Class. It is opposed to the principle of each craft for itself and the devil take the hindmost craft. Does it not stand to reason that there would be more chance of winning a strike if all the workers of an industry, or of more than one industry, if necessary, struck together?

The Industrial Workers of the World

is opposed to binding contracts with the employers of labor. It takes the correct Socialist position that there is no identity of interests between the Working Class and the employing class; that an increase of profit for the Capitalist Class means a corresponding decrease of wages for the Working Class, and vice versa.

The Industrial Workers of the World takes the position that wealth rightfully belongs to those who produce it. It therefore takes the position that the Working Class should organize both economically and politically for the purpose of taking possession of the industrial plants and resources of the Nation.

The Industrial Workers of the World started with a membership of nearly 60,000 wage earners. It has since greatly increased in size. Many unions that were formerly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have joined the new organization. The press of the so-called "Socialist" party, which is owned by various capitalists and capitalist concerns, together with the official organ of the American Federation of Labor, have been very bitter in consequence of the organizing of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Workingmen, don't be fooled! Vote for William H. Carroll and the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party. The Socialist Labor Party is a political working class organization that owns and controls its own press, the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE, which are published at 2-6 New Read street, New York City. The Socialist Labor Party indorses the principles of the Industrial Workers of the World and its candidates are members of that organization.

A vote for Mr. James F. Carey, or the candidates of the so-called "Socialist" party, is essentially a vote for the false principles of the American Federation of Labor. But that is not all.

Mr. James F. Carey was at one time a member of the Socialist Labor Party. He was nominated by the Socialist Labor Party for the Common Council of the city of Haverhill. He was elected to public office through that nomination. Almost immediately after his election to office he basely betrayed the very first fundamental principle of organization by deserting the Socialist Labor Party. Can such a man be trusted? Soon afterwards, as a member of the Common Council of Haverhill he voted for an appropriation of \$15,000 for the improvement of the Haverhill armory. He thereby voted to strengthen the arm of the Capitalist Class which now governs and rules the Nation, and which, on numerous occasions, has made use of the militia to intimidate the Working Class in its struggle for better conditions. Is such a man fit to represent the Working Class? No wonder that the Boston "Post", a capitalist newspaper, eulogizes Mr. James F. Carey. No paper in control of capitalists would be found guilty of eulogizing a true representative of the Working Class.

GRANVILLE F. LOMBARD.
Boston, Mass.

SLAVERY UP TO DATE.
Theory That Workmen Are Free to Change Employers Explored.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 11.—Skilled labor everywhere is interested in a case given to Judge Thompson of the United Court to-day on briefs by counsel for plaintiff and defendant, respectively.

John P. Stetson was taken from a bench, and without previous preparation, was placed on the road as salesman for the Meek Company of Coshocton, O. He developed marked ability as a salesman in a particular department. In time Stetson resigned his place and took similar service with another firm and worked in his old field. Meek & Co. set up in their plea for an injunction that Stetson was educated by them, and had no right to use the knowledge thus obtained against their own interests. The court on the filing of the plea granted a temporary injunction.

Instances of opera singers, authors, and others, who have been enjoined from giving service to a rival management, are quoted to the court. The opposing contention is that Mr. Stetson's individuality has enabled him to accumulate a wide acquaintance which responds to his plea for trade.

BERRY WINS OUT.

A Washington dispatch says: An important case for union labor was disposed of in the Supreme Court of the United States Tuesday, the decision of the court below, hostile to the contention of the labor unions, being sustained by stipulation.

The case was that of Donovan vs. Berry, from the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. Berry, non-union shoemaker, worked for Hazen B. Goodrich & Co., at Haverhill. Goodrich had a contract with the union to employ only union men. Donovan, the union's walking delegate, secured Berry's discharge, as Berry re-

SOCIALISM NECESSARY

WHY GOVERNMENTALLY PALLIATED CAPITALISM WILL NOT SUFFICE.

(From the Edinburgh, Scotland, "Socialist.")

The utter uselessness of attempting to improve the conditions of the working class by reforming capitalist society, with a capitalist government in power, was clearly demonstrated during a debate in the House of Commons the other day. That the six hundred odd members of Parliament simply act as a committee in charge of the affairs of the employers of labor is proven, if further proof was needed, by the manner in which the present session of the Balfour government has been spent. Hardly any measure concerning the workers has engaged their attention at all. The Trades Dispute Bill, and the Eight Hours Day Bill for boys that work in mines, were calculated to be for the "betterment of the working classes." Now one would simply have been to the advantage of the "Labor Leader," or "Fakir," element, and the other served its purpose, which was to catch votes, and was then dropped. With the exception of one other measure of interest to labor, all the rest of the time was taken up with "business" directly of interest to the capitalist class.

Many "lively scenes in the House" can be created over a debate on "Fiscalism" or a "Jam Scandal," and of so little importance is it whether the government of rogues is or is not defeated on such questions, that the Tories can desert the House, and leave only two solitary individuals to vote for the Government. It is, however, a horse of quite a different color when anything likely to benefit labor is to be discussed. Then the capitalist committee is in its place, orderly, quiet, and prepared to vote the measure down and out. So it was when the question of feeding school children came up. The debate brought out the fact that in the British Isles there are one million children who, so far as housing, clothing, and feeding are concerned, are simply in a state of destitution. There must be another million who can just squeeze through; and when it is added, on the authority of Sir William Broadbent, that "not only big cities but small country towns had their high infant mortality, sometimes 500 babies dying out of every thousand born," it will be seen that the children of the working class are in dire distress. The question here is not whether the children should or should not be fed. The S. L. P. says that those who labor, and the sons and daughters of those who labor, should be fed, and the shirker should starve—the reverse of what holds to-day. Can this be done with a Capitalist Government in power, whether it be Liberal or Tory? The debate in Parliament gives the answer, which is a most emphatic NO. The position is: We have a system of society to-day wherein the land and machinery, and all other appliances needed to produce wealth, are the private property of a few individuals. These individuals, their interests being alike as against those of the workers, constitute a class, and are also in possession of the House of Commons, so that they can with more ease defend their property. The rest of the people are those who, POSSESSING NO PROPERTY, sell themselves in the labor market in return for WAGES, and labor for the owners of the land and machinery. These people are known as the Working Class. Thus the wealth produced by labor is divided between the capitalist (who gets profits) and the workers (who get wages). The capitalist is rich because he ROBS the workingman, and out of his profit he has to support an army and navy. He has to keep up Parliament. In fact, he pays all the taxes. Now keep your finger on that. Some time ago Education was made free. Certain people have now been driven to accept the scientific finding "that a child to be educated must first of all be fed." They say to the Capitalist Government: "It is a crime to instruct children unless they are fed. We demand in the name of humanity that you cease practising this crime on one million children, by giving them free meals." Reform number one drove them to advocate reform number two. And the Government replies, "Fools, fools that you are, are we not here to defend the family, religion, and property? Have you forgotten who pays the taxes? Free education was granted, and you know how that cut into your profits by increasing the taxation. Now

used to join the union. Berry sued and got judgement for 1,5000, the Supreme Court of Massachusetts holding the contract between Goodrich & Co., and the union to be against public policy. Donovan appealed, but by stipulation the case was dismissed in the United States Supreme Court.

(The probable meaning of this is that counsel before the Supreme Court agreed that that court had no jurisdiction. Therefore, dismissal of the case leaves the decision of the Massachusetts courts in force.—Ed.)

you ask that the children be fed! We come to the conclusion that that is not sufficient. The children have never had proper housing, fresh air, or sufficient clothing. The clothes and boots problem is a real and serious difficulty. If, therefore, we admit the principle that the State is to provide meals, we will NEXT BE TOLD that it is useless to spend OUR money on providing meals unless we also provide boots and clothes." Sir William Anson, who replied as above on behalf of the government, seems to understand the question much better than the reformers themselves. There are three things that may be done, but there is only ONE REMEDY.

First—That things be allowed to remain as they are.

Second—That a Bill be passed in favor of providing school children with free meals. This would be followed, as Sir William Anson rightly says, by Bills to provide the children with boots and clothes.

The position would then be that the government would still be in the hands of the capitalist class. The capitalist method of producing wealth would remain untouched, and the class struggle would rage as furiously as ever. The parents of the children would still be wage slaves, and the children themselves would only have the life of a wage slave to look forward to. The measure would be administered in a capitalist spirit at the dictates of a capitalist science, which means that as the children are now herded together in schools to receive the free education, so would they then be herded together in gigantic soup kitchens, to receive their free food. Giving it as charity the capitalist class would see to it that the finger of scorn was pointed at the children of the working class, who would soon learn to look upon themselves as beggars. Any home life that is still left among the workers would then be likely to be supplied with a Government stamp and of a regulation cut, just like the moleskin trousers and blue coat of the present day poorhouse child. Their boots would be stamped and of the very heaviest and clumsiest make, similar to those provided to-day by private capitalist charity agencies. Whatever good may be in the proposal would be turned into a lash for the workers by the profit grinding administrator. Of such are REFORMS under capitalism.

Third—The alternative and remedy is Socialism, which means the capture of the House of Commons by a Revolutionary Socialist Working Class. The power of administration together with the powers of wealth production would then be in the hands of the workers themselves. The entire function of Government and Parliament would then be transferred. Society under the government of the working class would proceed on the principle of social ownership of the land and machinery needed to work with. Whereas, under the government of the capitalist class society acts upon the principle of private ownership in these things. An illustration from chemistry illuminates the point. Arsenic in the hands of the poisoner is only used to destroy life. It is a deadly poison. In the hands of the scientist the deadly poison arsenic is turned into a medicine. It was the deadly poison arsenic in the hands of scientists that successfully combated the Colorado Beetle Pest some years ago and saved vast crops from destruction. Capitalism is a pest. Government in the hands of capitalist class is only used to destroy the people's life, liberty and happiness, as arsenic is used by the poisoner to commit murder.

In the hands of the working class the government becomes like arsenic in the hands of the scientist. Its chief function would be to organize industry and increase the amount of liberty, happiness and enjoyment among the people. The wages system would be abolished. And just as the worker would no longer have to slave all his life in misery and poverty, neither would his children any longer need to face starvation. Home life would flourish as it never flourished before, for the reason that the individual would then be able to support a home and a family. Individuality would prosper as it never has done in the past, aided as it would be by all the forces at the command of an enlightened civilization. The sneak-thief-highwayman capitalist class—the international pest—would have ceased to blight the land and spread desolation abroad. The fetters from labor's limbs would have been struck, and labor would be free. Are you for reformed capitalism or Socialism?

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PLATFORM

Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July 1904.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

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Industrial Unionism

CRAFT UNIONS PATTERNED AFTER CAPITALISM—INDUSTRIALISM FURNISHES BOND OF WORKING CLASS UNITY.

CRAFT UNIONISM.

Craft unionism is patterned after the capitalist idea of "cornering"—cornering the jobs in sight, and in so far as is possible craft unionism limits its membership to the number of jobs. To keep out the surplus workers in the trade it raises the wall of high initiation fees.

Craft unionism declares that the interests of capitalist and worker are identical and proclaim the two as brothers. To give it semblance the Gomperses and the Mitchells sit cheek by jowl in the Belmont Capitalist Civic Federation, organized to blur the class lines.

Craft unionism believes with the capitalist that the present social system is for all time, and thus believing craft unionists fight for their hides, demanding all for themselves and extending aid to none. It is the capitalist idea of survival of the fittest.

Craft unionism while decrying the scab is virtually the breeder of scabs. One craft will not hesitate to continue at work while another craft is on strike. It justifies such action by holding up the fetich of a sacred contract with the employer. Some verily believe that the contract is "wring" from the employer.

Craft unionism, grounded on the interests of the employer, huffs the workers at each other in the contest of capitalist with capitalist; just the same as a international wars it is the workingmen who, responding to the fetich of patriotism, are hurled at each others throats and suffer and bleed for capitalism.

Craft unionism comprehends not that Labor is a merchandise; it comprehends not the class struggle. It is grounded on a false conception of these things; from which arises the consequent weakness, helplessness and conception that marks its career. The rank and file in craft unions may be honest as the day, but they are hugging the chains of their bondage.

No Socialist will stand as sponsor for such unionism. He must show it up for what it is. Opposition will not stay him. Gompersism may yell "Union Wrecker," but the Socialist will not cower, threat knowing it for what it is—a stop thief cry. Craft unionism must go!

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM.

The Industrial Unionist is organized to resist the encroachments of the boss in the shop, and for the final purpose of overthrowing the social system that keeps him in poverty amid the plenty which he produces, and which is stolen from him.

The Industrial Unionist is not concerned with himself alone or with those only of the workers who may happen to be at work. His organization is a class conscious, proletarian union, therefore the unemployed are just as much a matter of concern as the employed. Hence Industrial Unionism cannot breed scabs.

The Industrial Unionist comprehends the significance of his organization and boldly declares that there can be no harmony, no identity of interest between his class which is robbed and the class that robs. The class struggle is the solid ground upon which the Industrial Unionist stands.

The Industrial Unionist will not play the role of beggar to the capitalist class. Enlisted with the consciousness that he is there to overthrow the system of exploitation he will take as he can. Nor will "concessions" stay him in the march to his goal.

Industrial Unionism furnishes the bond of unity which will quicken and gather together all the workers. Solidarity will replace the disruption bred of craft unionism and self respect will burn in the breasts of the workers as they raise themselves to the dignity of Human Beings.

In the ranks of Industrial Unionism, Socialist Unionism, will be found all true political Socialists, furthering the spread of the I. W. W. among the working class. Such Socialists well know that right voting on election day will be the result of the correct economic and sociologic groundwork of class conscious unionism.

"There are many events in the womb of time which will be delivered." The hour for a great, forward move of the working class is here. On then! You militant Socialists! On with Industrial Unionism! On to the Co-operative Commonwealth!

Capitalist Solidarity

ILLUSTRATION FURNISHED BRITISHERS IN STRIKE AFFECTING SHIPYARDS—MASTERS' FEDERATION HELP ONE ANOTHER.

A development has taken place during the strike of patternmakers in the Clyde district which, so far as the writer is aware, never took place in any strike before. It promises to bring about, or at least hurry on, a system of mutual aid among the employers which has in it possibilities of great development. It is the shipbuilding yards on the Clyde that are affected by the strike, and, as pointed out elsewhere, the patternmakers are an important factor in the organization of the shops.

The patternmaking trade is one that adapts itself admirably to such a system as the one now introduced. When a firm receives an order for a vessel the plans are made out, and the patterns for the engines and all other iron, brass, steel, or other metal fittings about the ship are made in wood. They are then taken to the foundry, and when moulds have been made of them and cast the patterns are stored away to be used on any future occasion when the firm gets an order for which a similar set of engines are required.

It will be seen that if the firm gets an order for two vessels that are similar, the one set of patterns are all that is required. The patterns may be used again and again. So far this frequent use of any pattern has been confined to the firm to which it belonged, but the present strike has shown the employers that it is as easy for one firm to lend another firm a pattern as it is to store it

away until such time as they may need it themselves. This is what they are now doing.

Just previous to the strike the firms were competing with one another for the orders. Now that their slaves have struck work they stand united in the Masters' Federation helping one another over difficulties.

Several employers on being questioned admitted that they were borrowing and lending patterns. One said: "Of course a pattern we receive from another firm may not always suit us exactly, but it may be so nearly what we require, as with very little alteration to serve our purpose." In this way it is quite possible for them to do without any new patterns for many months. Another employer said: "The public did not know how this idea of uniformity and standardisation was spreading among shipowners and shipbuilders."

It must be said that though the idea is now an old one in America it is still somewhat new in this country. America, however, has long since reached a stage in industrial development which we are only approaching. Now that concentration has got so far on its way, the step to trustification cannot long be delayed. Then the slaves of the mill, factory and mine will be face to face with conditions of employment from which Socialism alone will save them—"Combatant" in the Edinburgh Socialist.

BRAND OF THE DOLLAR

Capitalism Slowly Destroying Natural Beauties.

The ruthless despoiling of the natural beauty and glory of earth for what are called purposes of utility is so common, so constant, so continually in progress in all quarters, that it seems mere folly to interpose for a moment a protest, or even to criticize it. Certainly objection has very little effect, for example, on the complete reduction of the great Niagara waterfall to dribbling thin streams from a narrowing and shallowing bed of ledges, over rocks revealed in their ruin, all the mystery dispelled of their caverns beneath the veil, and their poetry transmuted to mere mill races and overflows.

The mill races are now as much in evidence as the falls themselves, and it is easily calculable, and has in fact been calculated, that the grandeur of the falls will in a few years have been quite destroyed, says the Springfield Republican. The money fever has done it, and the objectors are met with the superior statement that to make more power for manufacturers and furnish more electric light and trolley facilities for cities is more important than to retain the merely picturesque and poetic, which have made this cataract one of the wonders of the world.

We reflect upon the thousands that have counted on seeing Niagara in this guise, and have journeyed far to do so; we remember the eloquent description of Chateaubriand of the magnificence of the waterfall in the wilderness—fancy sketch though it was from the mere allusions of LaSalle and the pioneers of New France. We recall the high thought it has touched for centuries and the noble paintings by great artists. We go on to consider that these things, and what they represent—the divine marvel and inspiration of the soul in the presence of mighty forces and consummate beauty joined, will always remain as ideal expressions of something much greater than all devices for money-making and in their essence must endure longer than all the fortunes that may be made from them. Then we say, this practical age is mistaking the veritable values of the soul. The dollar has become dominant over the idea, and as we observe the power of the dollar to convert to private profit the right possession of beauty by the people we are at no loss to recognize the present degradation of the national life as a result of this tendency.

We hear now of the destruction which railroad companies are wreaking in the Delaware Water Gap, one of the most nobly impressive scenic wonders of the country. It cannot be stopped, for there is money in it. There have been attempts to save the Palisades of the Hudson from the ravages of trap-rock quarries, for the mere purpose of making roads. That roads must be made is true enough, but there are many places where the material can be obtained without ruining great scenic beauty; none of these will serve because certain contractors own the right to rob the public at this particularly convenient spot for transportation. So that while at some parts of the Palisades the work has been checked by the State of New York and New Jersey, it was not until familiar and historic points had been blasted to fragments, and that imposing cliff face scarred for generations; and at other points the ravage is still going on.

But why should we go far afield, when the same pocket greed has been allowed to ruin one of the most interesting spots of beauty in our own neighborhood—the Notch of the Holyoke range, now disfigured by stone crushers, which have already cracked into macadam the talus that it took a hundred thousand years to accumulate at the foot of the volcanic cliffs and to cover with shrubs and flowers, ferns and mosses that delighted in the eyes and hearts of every one who drove or walked through the defile?

There is a trap-rock crusher on the west side of Mount Tom that has for years been eating up the talus and undermining the superb cliffs which make that range one of the most excellent presentments of the way of Nature in making the earth that we can have. All these places of beauty go because some man can make a dollar and a half—and at the expense of his fellow-beings. Will there ever come a time when the benefit of all will preserve beauty for all and give to use a humbler source of supply? For there are lesser heights enough to supply macadam, though they cannot supply the glory of the earth. However that may be, it is sure that since Niagara Falls is to be surrendered to the money-maker, and disappear into tradition, it is almost vain to hope that the ruin of Nature's loveliness will be checked in lesser places.

Let us not forget that there are movements for the preservation of beautiful tracts, and sometimes there is a result like the Mount Tom, Greylock and Wachusett reservations in this State. But the White Mountains still await their doom.

Thousands of them are now good mechanics, thousands of them are earning from \$20 to \$25 per week, and there is no other industry in our entire country that offers better results for their labor as the stogie factory; but they are today victims of agitators, who mislead them for their honest pursuit in life and make them become a calamity to our industries. They are to-day influenced to destroy the life of those that have paved their way of success.

Our industries of all sorts are assailed

"UNGRATEFUL RUSSIAN JEWS"

STOGIE MANUFACTURER WHO OPENED A FACTORY, NOT FOR HIS PROFIT, BUT THEIR BENEFIT, DENOUNCES THEIR INGRATITUDE IN NOT ACCEPTING STARVATION WAGES.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 10.—"The Jewish Banner" of this city, of Oct. 6, contains a howl from one of the stogie manufacturers of this city, which I think deserves, with the answer thereto, a place in the columns of The People. It is interesting in more ways than one. Further comment is unnecessary. P. D.

THE HOWL.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 3, 1905.
To the Editor of the Jewish Banner:
Dear Sir:—

It appears to me that your attention needs to be called in matters concerning the good and welfare of our Russian Jews, in order to direct their opinions properly, to guide them into spheres of usefulness, and to use moral persuasions to make them self-respecting and to make them to respect others and above all to make them understand how to live to conduct themselves under the rules of our country.

My connection with the Russian Jewish people has been such that I am entitled to your consideration, entitled to a hearing, entitled to demand better treatment from those that are waging war against me and against industries that have been created for their benefit.

Eighteen years ago on a bright Sunday, right after dinner, I noticed a Hebrew circular on my parlor floor, (Hebrew letters always appeal to me). I picked it up and with my limited knowledge of Hebrew I was enabled to decipher the heading.

The circular was a call for Jews to come to a mass meeting that was held at that time in the old Jewish Hall owned by the Young Men's Hebrew Association, located on Woodland avenue, opposite Brownell street.

I responded to the call and came there when the Hall was crowded. There I met our noble friends, Messrs. Abe Wiener and Martin A. Marks in the rear of the Hall. We three became interested in the proceedings, and were soon invited to take seats in the front and take part in the arguments. Mr. Metzbaum called the meeting to order and explained the motive of the meeting. Mr. Marks was made chairman, while Mr. Wiener and myself offered motions and resolutions for the immediate establishment of a Russian Refugee Society, which was carried unanimously.

The Society started to work and collected a fund of \$13,000 the first year and began to find ways and means to receive the persecuted Jews from Russia, find employment for them and to give them all encouragement—we possibly could afford. We made desperate efforts to find work for them, we appealed to all large factories to teach them a trade, but even here in America the prejudice against the Russian Jews was so great among the Christians that the burden of employing them fell upon us Jews. Carpenters declined to let them work in their shops. Blacksmiths would not allow them to learn the trade. Painters, bookbinders, shoemakers, iron mills and all such industries that are in the hands of Christian capitalists and were predominated by union labor men, were closed against our Russian Jews. We appealed finally to the city administration and they began to employ them, but at that class of labor they could not earn enough nor were they able to do justice to the demands made upon them.

The problem was great. Meeting after meeting took place, and help was poured out lavishly in order to sustain their families, while we were looking to find occupation for them. We at last induced our Jewish factories and business houses to give preferences and employ our Jewish Refugees.

My heart went out in appeal for them, and when all efforts to employ them were exhausted with but limited results, we began to think, to find and to create some industry whereby we can employ all those people to a better advantage. We started stogie factories, paid their board bills while they were learning, created a demand for their goods, encouraged Jewish concerns to embark into that business, and finally I myself entered into that business with the sole object to find employment for our Russian Refugees.

Thousands of them are now good mechanics, thousands of them are earning from \$20 to \$25 per week, and there is no other industry in our entire country that offers better results for their labor as the stogie factory; but they are today victims of agitators, who mislead them for their honest pursuit in life and make them become a calamity to our industries. They are to-day influenced to destroy the life of those that have paved their way of success.

Our industries of all sorts are assailed

by most unreasonable demands. Discontentions without cause have made them demand higher wages, have made them abuse our stock, have made them defy our rules and regulations and they are, so to speak, an uncontrollable element, fighting among themselves in the shops they are working, disregarding and disrespecting the presence of their employers, taking and smoking cigars and stogies in the shops against the rules of the factories, and breaking up the factory utensils, showing no respect to their superintendent. Coming and going when they please, leaving the prepared stock for their work in a neglected state and leaving the shop from time to time in a body to attend Base Ball games, Picnics and Circuses, without permission and without any regard for the hundreds of dollars worth of stock that has been prepared for them and that must go to spoil unless worked up the same day.

Such are the conditions to-day, and the question arises: Are we safe to let that business in the hands of these people? Are we to submit to their abuses much longer, or must we find a way where another element must take their place?

I fear that the time has come where these people will have to answer for their sins. Intelligent young men of American thoughts and American schools are beginning to abandon their ambition to become bookkeepers, clerks, etc., which pays them but \$10 to \$15 per week—they are beginning to be tempted to learn the stogie making trade, where they can earn more and be steadily employed. They are yet timid, fearing the Russian element—but they are coming, and when the time does come that the American boys feel easy and comfortable to learn the stogie making trade, I fear there will be little room left for our Russian brethren—then they will regret that they have crucified their own benefactors, their own cause and their own welfare—but their regret will be too late.

Remaining, very truly yours,
Marcus Feder.

THE ANSWER.

Upon receipt of the above communication a representative of the Jewish Banner interviewed the officers of the Stogie Makers' Union requesting them to reply to Mr. Feder's letter, so that the public might have both sides of the story.

"Some of the statements contained in that letter are ridiculously absurd," said one of the officers of the union. "Just think of it; Mr. Feder established and operates a stogie factory not for profit to himself, but out of kindness to the Russian Jews, to provide them with work. Why, Mr. Feder once read a Jewish circular, Jewish letters appeal to him, you know; he attended a meeting and even made a motion, or was it a resolution to help the Russian Jews; opened a stogie factory for their benefit. And these same Russian Jews for whose sake Mr. Feder once read a Jewish circular, attended a meeting, made a motion and opened a factory, actually have the audacity to ask for living wages. Ungrateful Russian Jews!

"Mr. Feder claims that the average wages of the men employed in his factory is from \$20 to \$25. This is not true. Out of 175 men only two earn from \$20 to \$25, and these only three months in the year, the average wages in Cleveland being \$9 per week."

The cause of the strike is the men's demand for an increase of 25 cents on the 1000. The strikers also claim that when a man is discharged he is black-listed, and is unable to find employment at his trade in this city.

S. Ratkowitz, president of the Union, stated that if Mr. Feder is desirous of having the people judge who is right in the present controversy, the Union challenges him to an open discussion of the grievances involved, at any place and at any time that Mr. Feder will choose.

The officers of the Union promised to have a written statement for next week's issue of the Banner.

ELECTRIC TRACK LAYING

New Machine Displacing Railroad Labor in France.

Paris, Oct. 16.—Experiments are being made by the French railways, with a portable electric plant to be used in permanent way construction, and enables track-laying to be executed at a much more rapid rate than by the older methods. On a platform-car that can be run either on the rails or on an ordinary road, is mounted a vertical steam engine of 25 horse-power con-

History of a Proletarian Family... Across the Ages

By Eugene Sue.

Translated by Daniel De Leon.

In order to understand our own time it is absolutely necessary that we know something of the times that have gone before. The generations are like links in a chain, all connected. The study, by which we can learn what has been done and thought before us, is history, and this is perhaps the most fascinating of all studies. Many historians fill their books with nothing but battles and the doings of "great" men, but happily this style of writing history is becoming obsolete, and the history of the people is taking its place. Socialism is more concerned with the history of the people than with the doings of kings and queens; and with a knowledge of the history of the people we can better understand how the great men achieved prominence. Eugene Sue has given us in the form of fiction the best universal history extant. It is a monumental work entitled "The Mysteries of the People," or "History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages."

Four of the stories of this series are now ready for delivery. They are:

The Pilgrim's Shell, Price	\$.75
The Gold Sickle, " "50
The Infant's Skull, " "50
The Silver Cross, " "50

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rent at 220 volts. There is also a vertical connected with a dynamo supplying curcal boiler and water-tank, and various portable conductors and supporters that enable the current to be carried to the tools employed in fixing the rails and packing the sleepers. The current is taken from two wires by small trolleys, and is then led to machine tools, which, with their motors, are mounted on small trucks. Two men are required to work the two machines which set the wood screws holding the rails into the sleepers, and two more are required to hold the latter in place with crowbars.

In this way 19.7 yards of single track can be set with 200 screws in ten minutes, a rate seven times as fast as the same operation can be performed by hand. Track-hands are beginning to feel dubious about their future.

THE TIME REGISTER.

It Causes Trouble in English Workshops—Information Wanted.

A well-known lithographic workman has received the following letter from England. He will be pleased to receive the information requested and send it on. Address "Litho," Daily People:

PRINTING AND KINDRED TRADES' FEDERATION.

Liverpool and District.

Liverpool, Sept. 30, 1905.

73 Cresswell St.,

Everton, Liverpool, England.

Dear Sir:

We have received complaints from several affiliated branches of the introduction in various printing and book-binding factories of an automatic time register, manufactured by the International Time Recording Machine Co., New York.

This machine is calculated to cause great friction here, for it places in the employers hands power to enforce task labor. It is operated by a clerk placed in a position where he or she can command a view of all machines and benches and a ticket inserted in this

"clock" registers the time a job is commenced or finished.

The local branches of the above societies name had this apparatus under observation for some time, and while awaiting an opportunity to deal with it, we are desirous of learning what our comrades in America know of it.

We have recently been informed that this apparatus has been introduced in American printing factories and objected to by the societies. Can you kindly inform us if this is true?

We desire to know:—

Do you know of this, or any similar machine for checking time workers, in the printing and kindred trades in America?

What attitude the trade societies have taken to its introduction?

Do you know of any successful attempts to exclude such a system from the work shop on principle.

Trusting you will be able to supply answers to our inquiries or place us in communication with some one who can.

Yours fraternally,

I. T. Smith, Fed. Sec.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

ARBETAREN

Swedish Weekly Organ of the Socialist Labor Party.

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MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!!

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while teething, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cts. a bottle.

ANDREAS DEFENCE FUND.

Louis Breaman, E. St. Louis, Ill. \$ 1.00
Edw. Haeribich, Belleville, Ill. ... 50
John Gauch, Belleville, Ill. 1.00
Thomas Evans, Belleville, Ill. 1.00
Chas. Markham, Belleville, Ill. ... 50

Total \$ 4.00
Previously acknowledged \$20.20

Total up to date \$24.20

Comrades, this fund should not be passed over, as it is important. Send contributions to Walter Goss, Treasurer Illinois S. E. C., 701 Bristow street, Belleville, Ill.

S. L. P. STATE COMMITTEES, ATTENTION!

State Executive Committees of the Socialist Labor Party will please note that steps should now be taken to call for nominations for members of the National Executive Committee in the respective States and have these nominations voted on and the members of the N. E. C. chosen in time for the next session of that body to be held on the first Sunday in January, 1906.

See Party constitution, Article V, Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4.
Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

Published Every Saturday by the
Socialist Labor Party.

Entered as second-class matter at the
New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office,
correspondents are requested to keep a
copy of their articles, and not to expect
them to be returned. Consequently, no
stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888..... 2,068
In 1892..... 21,157
In 1896..... 36,564
In 1900..... 34,191
In 1904..... 34,172

Old opinions, rags and tatters;
Ye are worn;—ah, quite threadbare.
We must cast you off forever;—
We are wiser than we were:
Never fitting, always cramping,
Letting in the wind and sleet,
Chilling us with rheums and agues,
Or inflaming us with heat.
We have found a mental raiment
Purer, whiter to put on.
Old opinions! Rags and tatters!
Get you gone! get you gone!
Mackay.

MCCURDY ANTICIPATED BY LAFARGUE.

When Paul Lafargue said in his "Religion of Capital": "Philanthropy is to steal wholesale and to return retail" the capitalist world felt deeply insulted; aye, it was indignant. The utterance contained or implied a number of charges: It implied that the "law abiding" capitalist class was a gang of thieves; it implied that the "Christian" capitalist class is a pack of hypocrites. Indeed, the implication was quite pointed that robbery was the source of the capitalist's wealth, and his pretences of benevolence only a mask: when he affected philanthropy he was but a niggard restitutor of what he generously plundered. The testimony given on the 10th instant by President Richard A. McCurdy of the Mutual Life explains the fury of the capitalist class at the dictum of Lafargue. The greater the truth, the greater the fury of the scamp. President McCurdy, whose family is proved to have sucked up about \$3,000,000 in three years out of the insurance company, brazenly declared at the investigation:

"I claim that life insurance is a philanthropic enterprise . . . the Mutual Life is a great beneficent, missionary institution."

There it is all in a nutshell, just as Lafargue put it in his epigram. The gentlemen who absorb \$3,000,000 in three years; the Depews who pay themselves \$20,000 for "legal advice" to themselves; the Schiffs who rake off hundreds of thousands by buying and selling from and to themselves; the rafts of capitalists who now stand convicted of defying the law as they gobble up thousands upon thousands of dollars;—all these gentlemen foregather in these insurance places of business only for "philanthropy's" sake. They see to it that a few hundreds come to the bereaved families of policy-holders, while thousands stick to their own fingers. They meet only as "missionaries." It is "benevolence" that animates them!

How things go on, in all other capitalist institutions may be gathered from the revelations and pretensions that are made at the investigation of the life insurance concerns—capitalist philanthropy consists in stealing wholesale and returning retail.

THEIR HEADLONG COURSE.

If straws tell the direction of a stream, beams make the announcement with still stronger emphasis. Such a beam upon the stream of capitalist usurpation is the announcement from Cincinnati, published in these columns, to the effect that the Meek Company of Coshocton, O., instituted a suit to restrain a former employee from engaging his services to another firm. The plea of the Meek Company is that the said former employee, John P. Stetson, developed and acquired marked ability as a salesman in the Company's employ, and that, consequently, he has no right to use the experience thus obtained in the interest of another firm.

"Freedom of employment" has been one of the favorite capitalist beatitudes. Whenever a capitalist chose to dismiss or employ at his whim, he and his likes always filled their mouths with the motto: "Freedom! You can go or come as you please; and we have the right to engage you or not, as we choose." Another and supplemental beatitude of Capitalism has been the claim: "The workingman can always improve his condition, provided he has sufficient initiative." What becomes of these maxims? The Meek Company show that, with it, for one, the maxims were but false pretence.

If a workingman can be restrained

from selling his skill to any employer but one, that employer can treat him as the employer chooses; the workingman would become out and out the bondman of that one employer. As to the incentive to learn, what workingman is going to exert himself if he knows that proficiency will spell an iron collar around his neck?

The Dempsey case, some years ago, revealed the theory that it was "intolerable tyranny" to allow an employee to keep certain chemical secrets to himself: the employer was entitled to their possession because otherwise the "employee might tyrannize" the employer. The Meek Company go further. Dempsey was allowed to go wherever he pleased with whatever part of the secret he knew, all that his employer retained was an equal possession of his secret. The Meek Company are not satisfied with that: they want to retain the employee also—with the alternative of starvation.

Give Capitalism rope and it will itself dispel one by one the illusions that it raises to cheat the workingmen. The workingman's condition is that of slavery. The fact is, concealed under the gauze of his "freedom" to exchange masters. We are reaching the point when the capitalist himself will dispel the old illusion of freedom, and bring home to the wage slave that he is literally the slave of his employer, without even the balm of the "freedom" to change.

Capitalism is rushing headlong toward its own destruction. Its blindness is a factor in civilization. It furnishes the proofs which Socialism needs for its case that Capitalism means war upon property, war upon freedom, war upon mankind.

DONE AT LAST.

Avant! Avant! Ye Socialists! Furl up your flags, spike your guns, unstring your drums! The San Francisco "Chronicle" has cooked your hash. All your claims, regarding the impossibility for the Working Class to improve its condition, are knocked over. Your theories are met with facts. The facts prove that thrift, economy and alertness will enable everyone to enjoy affluence, and live upon his income. Here is the tale: now, learn it, and quit filling the air with your calamity-howls.

The tale is condensed in the headline: "Save \$5,000 in Three Years on A Salary of \$18 per week, by the Man Who Did It."

What, say you, "Impossible"? What is that you say that \$18 a week would be \$336 a year, and in three years that would only make \$2,808; or \$2,800 less than \$5,000? What nonsense is that you interject, that even if you lived on air, with silegives for dress and barrels for lodging, and saved every cent of your \$18 a week wages, you would at the end of three years be still \$2,200 short of that \$5,000? Don't be silly! The "Chronicle" says it can be done. And, mind you, it does not theorize on that subject as you, wild-eyed Socialists do. It is quoting "the man who did it." So, now, keep still!

Oh, what other objection is that which you now raise? What is that you say that even if it were possible to save \$5,000 in three years out of \$2,800 received in wages, that even then it would not be possible for "everyone to live on his income." What is that you say that for a man to "live on his income" there must be others to be lived on, others to work for him, and that it is a contradictory idea that a man who "lives on his income" should also work for others? What nonsense is that you are uttering that "everybody can not live on his income" because to "live on one's income" means to live upon the work of others, and that, consequently, "everybody" could never "live on his income"? Go, say! The "Chronicle" says it knows the "man who did it!"

Now, with what absurdity are you trying to get out of the knock down that the "Chronicle" "knows the man who did it!" How absurd for you to say that the man whom the "Chronicle" says it "knows" is not "everybody"! Be wise and admit that the "Chronicle" has knocked out the whole Socialist Movement. It knocked it out in three rounds:

1st Round: A man can save \$5,000 out of \$2,800.

2nd Round: Everybody can live on his income.

3rd Round: One man is everybody.

Now, Socialism, go away back and sit down, and "cut it out!"

The report that the Europeans are shocked at the insurance scandals, gives an eloquent idea of the putrid character of the latter. They must be bad to have such a far-reaching effect.

The \$ mark table at the American Bankers' Association banquet was eminently appropriate. It reflected the source of the Association's inspiration; and is symbolical of the age presided over by the American bankers.

THE MISCHIEF OF EMOTION.

Under the heading "Impressions of a Socialist" the Philadelphia "North American" publishes an article by Caroline Pemberton anent the recent Interborough strike in New York, the more recent elevated road accident, and the consequent investigation by the New York State Railroad Commission. The article is deeply sympathetic, but, alas, it is unschooled sympathy!

The Interborough strike was not broken by the "Farley men." The strike was broken by the organized crafts headed by Gompers and Stone, and aided by the Volkszeitung Corporation per Mr. Morris Braun of the Cigarmakers' Union. These gentlemen pronounced the strikers guilty of breach of contract. The motionmen's charter was revoked and "Union" men put in the places. Of course, all this was a crime; of course, the elevated accident was a result, the immediate result in which "the public" got it in the neck; of course, speaking broadly, the crime must be laid at the door of capitalism. But the emotion that indignates at the crime will only perpetuate the evil if it is blind to the immediate cause. Capitalism can not be overthrown by sentiment. Valuable as sentiment may be, it is no better than steam in the air. The steam of sentiment must be within the engine to make it move, and the engine must be run by knowledge not sentiment. Guided wholly by emotion, Caroline Pemberton accuses Farley, she thereby speaks Gompers, Stone, Braun free. By speaking free the real culprits the lady promotes the repetition of the very wrong against which her good heart rebels. Strikes are broken not by the unemployed "scabs," but by the organized crafts. Without the aid of these, the unemployed scab could not possibly arrive in numbers large enough in time to help the exploiting capitalist out of the hole that the strike throws him in.

It is not at all surprising that failing to see this fact, Caroline Pemberton should fall into the second error of turning her thoughts wholly to the ballot for redress. Without the support of the industrially organized Working Class, the victory of the ballot is but a flash in the pan. For the same reason that "the Farleys" would be impotent without the craft Unions, the ballot of Labor, however triumphant, would be edgeless without the Industrial Workers of the World.

Emotion is good—like the fire under the pot. Unless, however, the pot is filled with meat, the fire of emotionalism would crack the vessel. It has so cracked it right along, hitherto. Should not a lady, presumably a housekeeper, know as much?

THE DEVIL BURNT WITH FIRE.

Washington dispatches bring the news that the Tobin Union dropped their appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decision of the Massachusetts Court, that gave Michael T. Berry \$15,000 damages for being deprived of the opportunity to earn his living at his trade. The tussle was long; the windup leaves the Tobin-Carey-Sieverman crew in the plight of the devil burnt with his own fire.

What the Tobin-Carey-Sieverman so-called shoemakers Union is, readers of The People have been made acquainted with in detail. Their action in importing convicts from New York to take the places of the K. of L. men on strike in Lynn; and for which scabby action one of the trio was rotten-egged in that city, is still fresh in the minds of everybody; their action in entering into contracts with one set of employers not to organize the men of competing employers, is one of the numerous acts of betrayal of the Working Class on which the bunch has been convicted documentarily; their conduct in guaranteeing the employers, who order their men to join the "Union," against demands for higher wages by their men is a matter of public notoriety. In short, the organization of the Tobin-Carey-Sieverman combine stands absolutely convicted of being a "bosses' Union," and against the Working Class. In pursuit of its treasonable policy towards the Working Class and of watch-dog for the Capitalist Class, the said Tobin-Carey-Sieverman concern made up their minds to hound out of work and throw into starvation every man connected with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. They tried the trick upon Berry, and found they had "caught a Tartar." The capitalist club being used against him, he turned that very club against them. In their dullness they felt confident of victory. "Is not the capitalist Court the Court of the capitalists?" reasoned they; and they felt certain of victory. The dullards did not reckon with the Spirit of the Age, which lames the hand of even the most vigorous tyrant. Powerful and masterful as a Bismarck was, yet was he not omnipotent, yet had he to yield to the Spirit of the Age when invoked and unflinchingly upheld. The conduct of the Tobin-Carey-Sieverman combine against Berry, was a case of capitalism

run riot: it was an outrage upon the rights of man: as such it was resented by the victim, and he made his point good.

Berry's victory is a victory for the cause of Labor; the Tobin-Carey-Sieverman defeat, is a blow at the vitals of the Civic Federation.

A commercial newspaper, which is conducting an investigation of building law violations, in the interests of the insurance companies, asserts that, in the Bronx, a cheap style of construction that saves ten per cent to the contractors at the cost of safety in case of fire, is being used in defiance of the law. This commercial newspaper evidently is not aware that there are few crimes on the calendar that Capital will not commit if the profits warrant it.

The despatches announce that "Fall River is likely to be once again the battle ground between 30,000 operatives and their employers." And if the strike is managed by the pure and simple misleaders who misled the last two strikes, it is likely to be once again the burial ground of another long contested strike. Let the operatives take warning and change their tactics before they begin, or else defeat will once more be their lot.

Joseph Ramsey, Jr., for many years President of the Wabash Railroad was deposed from the office last Thursday at a meeting of the directors of the company, which is headed by George J. Gould, who, with interests friendly to him, controls the property.

The causes leading up to the summary discharge of Mr. Ramsey are as follows: "Ramsey, can't I spend my money and manage my property as I please?"

"Yes, Mr. Gould, you can spend your money and manage your property as you please, but this is the money and property of a corporation, in which millions of other people's money is invested."

This, Mr. Ramsey stated to Wall street reporters, was part of a dialogue between himself and Mr. Gould, and which resulted in Mr. Ramsey's downfall, because Mr. Gould did not like the individuality thus displayed by the now deposed president, but rather preferred his own, which consists, as does all capitalist "individuality" in thriving on the individuality and possessions of others.

\$2,534,685 were paid in the form of bounties to manufacturers in the Dominion of Canada in the last fiscal year. Let a Canadian labor union ask for a law in its behalf and it will soon find out what "class legislation" and "paternalism" are. Bounties certainly are not either of these. Oh, no!

"Bradstreet's", the great commercial weekly, of Oct. 14, in an editorial article headed "Commodity Prices Still Close to The Highest" makes the following observations:

"Prices of staples moved irregularly during September and the general level of prices tended slightly lower, but this was due mainly to weakness in a number of food products, against which is cited a strong upward tendency in many crude and manufactured products, a continuance, apparently, of movements operative in preceding months. Despite this slight decline shown as a whole, the numerous individual advances shown and the strength of a number of other commodities bear witness to the persistence of active demand throughout nearly all lines of trade.

"The approximate index number on Oct. 1st is shown to have been \$9,5198, which marks a decline of six-tenths of 1 per cent. from the September 1 level, but is still higher than the highest level touched at any previous date this year, and fully 46 per cent. higher than the low level touched on July 1, 1896."

The above will make interesting reading to the thousands of workmen whose wages have been reduced during the past two years.

A correspondent to the "Sun" writes: "The general ignorance of Richard A. McCurdy of the affairs of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, as disclosed by his testimony before the legislative committee, prompts the following inquiry: What does Mr. McCurdy draw \$150,000 per year for?"

The gentleman ought not to ask such a question. It prompts other questions, such, for instance, as this: Why does any capitalist draw yearly hundreds of thousands of dollars from industries of which he knows nothing, and is not, unlike McCurdy, even a nominal manager?

The fond delusion is prevalent that, inasmuch as the police have caught the burglar who looted 400 flats, robbery will henceforth decrease. The good people who are captivated by this view fail to note that there are some 250,000 capitalists who rob some 15,000,000 wage workers daily, with the aid of the police. The little thieves are forced to disgorge and are jailed. The big thieves wax powerful and are honored.

WAR!

The A. F. of L. Volkszeitung has declined the overture which the attorney of the Socialist Labor Party took it upon himself to make to the former Social Democratic party, and the purport of which was that both sides pledge themselves to guarantee the others name. The ex-S. D. P. declined. It thereby has been forced to come from cover.

The language that the Volkszeitung Corporation has been holding through its press was that the proceedings instituted against it for assuming the name of "Socialist" were an attempt on the part of the S. D. P. to fish in troubled waters, and a case of wilful recourse to capitalist courts. The purpose of these claims on the part of the Corporation was to fish for the sympathy of the sentimentalists. Lawyer Patterson's overture called their bluff. The Corporation's mask has dropped. The initial step against it by the S. L. P. is thus proven to have proceeded from a correct estimate of the Corporation. Its attempt to assume the name of "Socialist" was, just what the S. L. P. had surmised—an underhanded and deceitful way of trying to steal a march upon the Party, and by such trickery gain a position from which it could steal the Party's name, after having ignominiously failed to do so six years ago. The silly head of the Corporation was turned by the immaterial decision of the Board of Elections, it "got its shirt off" and considered itself so safe that it could dare the S. L. P., expecting that the terrified S. L. P. which had whipped it all along the line, and will yet mop the earth with its corrupt A. F. of Hellism, had been cowed at last. In short the Corporation chose war—AND WAR IT SHALL HAVE.

The decision of the Board of Elections was wholly inconsequential. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court and the case which the Corporation instituted before the Secretary of State for the Second Judiciary nominations will be contested. Even the decisions of these latter tribunals, should they be adverse to the S. L. P., will be of no special value: the issue will be carried to the Court of Appeals next year, where the real issue will be decided for the whole State. The Volkszeitung Corporation party having acquired its official status through a false name has no standing whatever; the Socialist Labor Party having been in existence and on the ballot ever since 1890 without excepting a single year has rights which neither the Volkszeitung Corporation, nor any other marauding party can usurp.

They want war? They shall be accommodated, once more. War it shall be. No monkeying with the buzz-saw of the Fighting S. L. P.!

"Uncover all the graft," "Let no guilty man escape," thunder the righteous supporters of modern industrialism in the press. Little do they know what they demand. To comply with such requests would mean to endanger modern civilization by exposing its far-reaching corruption and imprisoning its "respectable" and "eminent" pillars.

Hearst's campaign in the interests of his presidential aspirations will smell just as sweet by any other name, no matter whether it is called "municipal ownership" or "the call of the people." The intelligent workingman will have none of it; nor of the other campaigns in the interests of the Republican and Tammany machines. There is but one issue, viz, that of Capitalism vs. Socialism; and none of the foregoing are for Socialism.

An Oil City, Pa., despatch states that a party of Standard Oil Company officials, headed by Henry H. Rogers, John D. Archbold and Daniel O'Day, arrived from New York Sunday, and will leave on a special train for Pittsburgh in the morning on a tour of inspection through the oil fields of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Kansas and Indian Territory.

As these are the states in which the "independent" opposition to the oil trust is strongest, a battle royal may be looked for in them in the near future. The Kansas struggle is likely to be repeated on a larger scale.

The ministers took up the insurance scandal again last Sunday. Their utterances thereon promise no relief from the conditions complained of, as they regard those conditions as personal and not social. In failing to recognize the influence of Capitalist environment on the individual, and blaming the latter for the efforts of the former, the ministers are mainly talking in the air, and perpetuating the very evils against which they fulminate.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

UNITE THE SOCIALISTS

To the Daily and Weekly People—I hope you will excuse me for trespassing on your time and space but I just want to send you a short note to express my commendation and a word of sincere praise for the speech of Comrade Daniel DeLeon delivered in Minneapolis after the United Industrialists' Convention in Chicago (and explaining the Preamble and objects of the I. W. W.) which appeared in the Weekly People last Saturday. I do not want to use any flattery or undue praise but I must say that beyond doubt the speech itself is a masterpiece and outlines completely the foundations and plans for the Socialist Republic that is to be. In completeness of detail, it is a masterly array of facts and figures and a crushing, convincing argument in support of the great cause to which he has devoted a lifetime. And I believe, too, that in its far-reaching results for the Working Class and our world-wide Socialist Movement and also on our future civilization it is one of the most important and historic speeches that was ever delivered by a public speaker.

So much for the speaker and now for the audience to be benefited by the speech—the Working Class. I will be as brief as possible. I believe that if we—the Socialist Labor Party—could place a copy of that speech in the hands of every workman in the United States at the next election we would sweep the country for the Socialist Republic and the country never needed a sweeping of corrupt business and political parasites more than at present and in this connection we ought to bear in mind that we need a very strong and vigorous S. L. P. brush for New York in particular. The speech of Comrade DeLeon on the I. W. W. preamble supplies the needed brush.

To work, then, comrades! Work, unceasing work, is the watchword of the Revolution. Get this speech of DeLeon before the workmen of the country and in particular of New York for the present Mayoralty campaign and it is with this object in view that I write this letter. The very merest novice in Socialism can see that DeLeon's speech will make first class propaganda literature. At the next meeting of our branch of the S. L. P. of the 9th and 12th A. D. of Kings County, which meets next Monday night at Comrade Mummery's 510 Seventeenth street, Brooklyn, I will try to induce the comrades to procure and distribute at least two hundred copies of the speech in this part of South Brooklyn. Everything looks favorable for Socialism at present.

We have the two great leaders of both wings of the Socialist parties, DeLeon and Debs, coming together on a united platform in support of the new organization that will emancipate the working class—the Industrial Workers of the World. And there is every reason to believe that by 1908 we will have only one militant united Socialist party in the United States led, say, by Eugene V. Debs and John J. Kinneally.

Until very recently I supported the Social Democratic party myself and I was one of the hardest of men to be convinced that they were wrong and I held out for a long time against the arguments of some of my S. L. P. personal friends but at the time political opponents both in New York and in Brooklyn and I told them that I believed the right tactics would win in the end and I also told them that when I was convinced their S. L. P. tactics in the trades unions were right that I would join the Party and become an active worker for it. The time for change came with the launching of the I. W. W. organization. The S. L. P. supported the new industrial unionism in the interest of a United Working Class. The Social Democratic Party opposed the united new organization apparently in the interest of a DIVIDED and therefore HELPLESS Working Class. I knew at once that the new movement, the I. W. W., was sound and powerful because united and standing squarely on the lines of the Class Struggle in the interest of a UNITED and therefore INVINCIBLE Working Class and on that square issue I had to support the S. L. P. and I joined the Party on the 4th of September, and I am trying to do my best to keep my promise to my former opponents.

Now, comrades, to work for the Party and this week I have got twenty-six names on a petition list to place our Party on the official ballot. But my chief ambition now is to see one United Party of all genuine Socialists in the immediate future and as a means to this end I again exhort the comrades to circulate DeLeon's masterful speech on the I. W. W. Preamble. Yours for the Revolution, Hubert G. O'Donohue. Brooklyn, October 11, 1905.

Now President McCurdy is going to explain. Capitalist explanations are like the treacherous quicksands, the more the victim relies on them the more hopeless, ly he becomes involved.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

THAN.
BROTHER JONATHAN—I desire you to explain a thing to me about Socialism.

UNCLE SAM—Which?

B. J.—Has the Socialist Labor Party any definite plan for obtaining the means of production and distribution which are now private property?

U. S.—That question is too broad put that way. But to answer in general, the Socialist Labor Party has, essentially, no more and no less definite a plan to achieve its ends and carry out its programme than the free traders have when they want to overthrow protection, or than the protectionists have when they want to overthrow free trade; or than the silverites have when they want to overthrow the present financial system and so on.

B. J.—Why, do you mean that?

U. S.—Certainly. What "plan" have the free traders?

B. J.—Their plan is to elect a Congress and President, repeal the tariff laws and enact free trade legislation. That's very simple.

U. S.—And what "plan" have the silverites?

B. J.—Similarly; elect a President and Congress and legislate silver in.

U. S.—Well, the Socialist Labor Party plan is similar. It proposes to capture the public powers, legislate capitalism out, and legislate Socialism in.

B. J.—Ah, but here is where the difference comes.

U. S.—I don't see it.

B. J.—I'll show you. Free trade, protection, silver, anti-trust and other such legislation respect "private property." But Socialism does not. The programme of Socialism is to place into the hands of the people collectively the means of production, now held in private hands;—is it not?

U. S.—It is.

B. J.—Therefore, there must be a vast difference between the plan of the S. L. P. and that of all those other parties. They don't propose to touch private property.

U. S.—Don't they?

B. J.—Do they?

U. S.—Why, certainly.

B. J.—How so?

U. S.—Very simply. Would the private property, held by free traders under a free trade regime, not shiver in their hands by the overthrow of that regime and the establishment of the opposite: protection?

B. J.—Ponders.

U. S.—Take your time, think it over.

B. J.—Well, yes; it would.

U. S.—And the property in the hands of the vicious protectionists, would not proportionally increase?

B. J.—Yes, it would.

U. S.—Would not the property in hands of protectionists fare similar their regime being up, it is overthrown, and free trade introduced.

B. J.—Well, yes.

U. S.—And likewise in the case of tious silver, etc., etc.?

B. J.—Yes, I see that; but—

U. S.—The only "but" there is about it is that the legislation that S. L. P. would enact and enforce would frankly, while that of all the others does covertly affect property. But there is one deep and wide difference. Free trade, protection, silver, gold, anti-trust, trust, etc., etc., all claim that their programme is essential to the welfare of the people, and the moment they have a chance they proceed to carry out their programme which is, and can be, none else than the welfare of that particular set of the capitalist class that is benefited by free trade, etc., at the expense of the whole rest of the people. Now, the programme of the S. L. P., which also claims that it alone can promote the welfare of the whole people, is a true, a bona-fide people's programme, and it alone, indeed, can promote the welfare of the nation. If, accordingly, the others can legislate and have legislated property out of the hands of one set of capitalists into the hands of another why should not the S. L. P. be able to legislate stolen property from the hands of the robber class, that now holds it, back into the hands of the people who produced it?

B. J.—Ponders.

U. S.—If you feel shocked it is only

(Continued on page 6.)

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, RESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

GREETINGS FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO THE I. W. W.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The members of the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain are well aware that the battles of the working class of Britain must be fought out on British soil, just as the struggles of the American working class must be fought out on American soil, and as both these countries are to-day the two highest developed commercially in the world, the political or economic army organized by the workers in one country, it organized on correct lines, may be taken by the workers in the other country as a model upon whose lines a political or economic party may be organized. The possession of that knowledge by a section of the working class in Britain led to the formation of the political wing, the Socialist Labor Party, and now some of the branches are writing the National Executive Committee asking them to organize the economic wing, an Industrial Union, on the lines of the I. W. W.

Admitting the necessity of and room for such an organization, the N. E. C. in deciding to delay the matter pending information being obtained, considered the present a fitting opportunity to congratulate the American comrades on their congratulations on the formation of the I. W. W., and I was instructed to forward the following resolution to Wm. E. Trautmann, General Secretary-Treasurer of the I. W. W., and also to the Daily and Weekly People for publication in those papers.

"We, the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain, hail with unqualified approval the formation of the Industrial Workers of the World at Chicago on the 27th of June, 1905, and pledge ourselves to labor incessantly for the formation and success of the British wing of that movement in place of the British trade unions based as these are on capitalist principles."

Trusting you will find space for the above resolution, believe me to remain, Yours fraternally,

Neil Maclean,
National Secretary, S. L. P.
Glasgow, Scotland, Oct. 1.

MORE WORDS OF PRAISE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I enclose three more subscribers for the Weekly People. The editorials and Letter-Box answers are most instructive reading. Altogether the Weekly People is the best labor paper published. One correspondent asked you for short articles. I want long ones, if they are good, and I prefer them good and long.

A. H. S.

Boston, Mass., October 10.

THE "NONDESCRIPT" HITS BACK FROM THE SHOULDER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In looking through the Social Democratic Herald of October 7, 1905, I came across an article that convinced me that some one was injured. One would not think that a paper claiming to stand for the bettering of humanity could hand out stuff of that caliber; but don't forget it is Privately Owned and Controlled. From the very outset of the I. W. W. movement the S. D. H. has taken an antagonistic position (instead of should at least have taken a neutral stand), and has printed falsehoods against it, and the individuals belonging to the organization. Below I will mention some of the causes, which the controllers of the S. D. H. have for taking the position which they now are in.

In the above named issue they claim that the statement made by me in a letter addressed to them, and which was in print in the Weekly People of September 30, 1905, that "Gompers has a share in the S. D. H., although under protest of some of the rank and file," is false. I do not think that they were so narrow, so as to pull open the curtains and leave more light upon the enigma of the interior. In place of "has a share" they put "owns stock"; but I want to say this before I go any further, that I'm not an editor, or a school teacher, neither am I a priest or minister, so that I can come together with my colleagues during the pleasant day-time and write articles to befuddle the minds of the hard toilers, who, through their hard work, which they perform during the day or night, are almost incapable of study and thinking, which causes them to accept articles for being true in so-called labor papers, which, if they had more time, would be weighed more carefully and rejected; or take advantage of some wage slave's errors, which he has made in a protest against injustice or polluted literature. As it happens I am only a common every-day wage earner. I want to ask all of those

that read this article (and I hope many of you read the article in the S. D. H.), in the name of common sense what benefit would I derive by telling falsehoods? None at all. Not even could I benefit the I. W. W. numerically. Falsehoods may be the main blood vessels of the A. F. of L., but they don't work in the I. W. W. Back to the point. The authors of the claim in the S. D. H. ignored the insertion in the introduction in which I stated that "Gompers has a share indirectly."

Now I will say that the S. D. H. is the official paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, which bodies are subordinate to the A. F. of L. Further, different pure and simple unions own about sixty-six (66) shares in the S. D. H. This cannot be disputed. Fellow workers, do you still wonder why they oppose the I. W. W.? The A. F. of L., as it is organized (and will be until extinct), is a capitalistic institution, same as the Standard Oil Co., or any other large institution, only that the game of get something for nothing is run a little different, as we find throughout the capitalist system. We will take the Standard Oil Co., for example. One is the oil trust. The other is the job trust. We find competition amongst the different managers, superintendents and other officials of the S. O. Co. Also we will find competition and a great deal more of it in the A. F. of L. Competition we find amongst all leading officials, who are constantly at war with the other unions. Don't say anything about autonomy and jurisdictional squabbles. At the head of one we find King Rockefeller and his army of heelers; while at the head of the other is Ruler Gompers and his army of heelers.

It is just as stupid to say Gompers has a share in the S. D. H. individually, as it is to say, Rockefeller goes out and transacts his business individually. There are many deals closed by agents of the Standard Oil Co. long before King Rockefeller knows anything about them. There are also deals made by the agencies of the A. F. of L. although not liked by Ruler Gompers, that are to his interest and over which he can have controlling power. There is no difference whether business is transacted under the name of Standard Oil Co. or Rockefeller & Co. Or whether it is transacted under the name of A. F. of L. or Gompers and Allies. The man at the head is the controller, directly or indirectly. The S. D. H. being the official paper of the F. T. C. of Milwaukee and the W. S. F. of Labor. It is true these receive good returns from the S. D. H. and they being subordinates to Gompers and his kind. It remains true also that Gompers by controlling these unions also controls the means of propaganda of these unions. Further, it remains true that, not only has Gompers got a share, but he controls shares. A person can own a thing but not control it, or a person can control it without being the owner. Gompers is no more the owner of the A. F. of L. or shares in the S. D. H., than Rockefeller is the owner of the Standard Oil Co. Gompers is a controller the same as Rockefeller is, although people call Rockefeller the owner of the Standard Oil Co., he is only the so-called owner. I for one do not recognize him as the owner.

What about the Newspaper Writers' Union of Milwaukee. Is it serving its purpose? Splendidly. From the facts as they are now, about this union—first, the number being about the same half dozen that were in it when just organized; second, the position that they take in the Federated Trades Council, and their activity in said body, I came to the conclusion that the information that I have received from members of the S. D. P. and the A. F. of L. as regards the formation and the purpose of the union must be true. I have it from good authority that a number of years ago the Social Democratic editors (which are composed of the leader and his repeaters, about a half dozen), organized a Gompers pure and simple union known as the Newspaper Writers' Union, No. 9, for the express purpose of getting seats in the Federated Trades Council, and furthering their own ends. It was not organized to increase in numbers or to educate the newspaper writers. Reader, I repeat it yet, lest you forget. Are you still wondering why they oppose the I. W. W.?

In the article of the S. D. H. they have branded all their members (unconsciously) as "nondescripts." If you do not want to be a "nondescript" you must join the Gompers Newspaper Writers' Union, which is limited in membership. In cold, nasty, stormy weather, in which I with other comrades

were out distributing confusionistic literature and capitalistic ad. sheets, they never uttered the word "nondescript." Further they say I was duped into telling a lie. In regards to that I will say that I was duped for quite a time in the S. D. P. the same as many more are. But I was not to be duped all the time. I began to read sound Socialist literature and compared it with the quack goods, which I advise everybody to do, so as to have a quick disappearance of the haze, which surrounds their minds. And this will tend to do away with the pretending element which keeps labor divided.

As I am not in control of a newspaper, nor can I use one to perpetuate my job with as some seem to do, I will leave this to the judgment of the men on duty at the Daily and Weekly People office, as to whether this will enlighten the workers or not. I think it will.

Yours Industrially,

J. H.

Milwaukee, Oct. 11.

ENDORSES RESOLUTION OF SECTION NEW YORK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—As a member of Section Duluth, S. L. P., I am fully in accord with resolution of Section New York in the matter of amending constitution regarding Article II, Section 7.

Fraternally,

E. J. Morin.

Duluth, Minn., September 27.

VEAL'S SUCCESSFUL WEEK IN BOSTON.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—We have just had a visit from Philip Veal, the Tri-State Organizer of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, who remained with us for one week, closing last Sunday on the Boston Common with the largest meeting which has been held there this year.

The comrades of Boston were well pleased with the work of Veal. At all the meetings held during the week he held the best of attention and made a fine impression on those who listened, judging from the remarks passed during his speeches.

Last Sunday was a record-breaker. The "Socialists" held a meeting about forty feet from us, but when Veal began to speak he gradually drew their crowd and their speakers simply resorted to telling funny stories, while their followers kept clapping their hands to try and stop the stamper, but to no avail. The story of wage slavery and the way out, the lashing of the labor fakir, and his connection with the capitalist class and their political parties—Democratic, Republican and Kangaroo Socialist—was exposed in a forcible manner; and the large audience seemed to understand, for when questions were called, and some of the "Socialists" who, no doubt, felt the expose of their A. F. of L. ticket, tried to ask questions of a nature calculated to cover the labor fakir, the crowd shouted.

"He answered that during his speech." They were answered, however, in no uncertain way, and the meeting adjourned with expressions of approval on all sides for the minor-orator of the west.

It was an inspiration to me; and I believe I voice the feeling of all the comrades of Section Boston who attended the meeting.

Fraternally yours,

W. H. Carroll.

Boston, Mass., October 6.

THEATRICAL WAGE SLAVES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In our present economic system of living, we seldom realize the amount of labor power and efforts, used by certain members of the working class, to provide conveniences and entertainment principally for the capitalist class. These underpaid and overworked slaves are the men "behind the footlights." Especially hard is the lot of those actors and actresses working in the interest of the amusement trusts, such as Klaw & Erlanger, Frohman and Keith. These "Rockefellers" of spectacular extravaganzas, classical, dramatic and vaudeville productions, "don't do a thing" but take the independence and individualism out of the "Artists of the Stage."

A leading comedian, Mr. McCart, formerly of the Beauty and the Beast Company, now of the Mother Goose Company, told me, when I was night clerk at the Philadelphia Hotel, where he was stopping, that he has received from his comedy acting and quick changes both on the stage and in his diet, the rewards of dyspepsia, and his wife, a show girl performer, landed in the hospital from the overwork attached to the many costume changings and continuous dancing and rushing around.

The crowding between the wings and the rank ventilation for the two hundred and more performers in their fire-trap dressing rooms is sufficient to cave in the strongest nervous system.

Since the Chicago Theatre horror the trustees have had sprinkled around the reserved section of the theatre some fire safety appliances, "a la asbestos," but what of the safety behind the scenes for those who find it impossible to accumu-

late a few dollars for a sick day?

The show girl certainly spoke the truth when she showed me a rope kept near her in her dressing room to let her slide down through the elevator shaft like the firemen slide down poles in the engine house.

'Tis certainly a sad sight to see the actors and actresses return to the hotel after the show. They look like hungry stokers with the perspiration pouring down their tired faces.

Many there were of the show girls that left their little children sick at the hotels and then arriving at the stage were fined \$2.00 for being two minutes late. The trust needs the money! Other girls support their widowed mothers by stage work.

Talk about the overproduction of rules for the post office wage slaves, why they can't "hold a match" to rules of the stage! No matter how tired the girls are they must look pleasant without the slightest venture of a wink!

They are watched by agent slave drivers nicely dressed sitting in the audience and spying through the wings. The fines range from fifty cents up to five dollars. Some of their salaries are worked for to supply fines. So it is not so much of a paradise for the workers!

It can be made a pleasure to the play workers by the working class owning the productions same as other industries which the workers must own and control for humanity, instead of being run for the profit of a few slave drivers of the capitalist class! On to the Industrial Workers of the World's system of organization.

Sam'l Stodell.

Hartford, Conn., October 6.

DENVER MORALITY AND IMMORALITY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A wave of morality has passed over this town. Gambling has been suppressed, policy shops closed and the morals of youth protected.

Some time ago the ministerial fraternity, together with several prominent citizens, formed an organization for the purpose of suppressing gambling. They engaged the services of two attorneys, and proceeded to wage a legal war against the above institution.

Judges Malone and Johnson issued an order to the Chief of Police, who politely declined to perform this unpleasant duty; and, as a consequence, it devolved upon the sheriff, this unwholesome task. The ministers are now in glee over their victory.

One of the attorneys, who went before the venerable judges of the bench, and hurled forth voluminous arguments on the evils of gambling, after his plea being heard and gambling suppressed, has shown his true spirit by going into a cigar store and shaking dice for his cigars, and relying upon the fortune of a gambling machine for his Havanas.

But enough of this. Let us turn our gaze upon another part of this beautiful city of Denver, "The Queen City of the Plains."

On the corner of Twenty-fourth and Market streets, stands a massive stone structure, known as Twenty-fourth street school, which cannot be counted among the smallest public schools in Denver.

Its attendance is composed of sons and daughters of workmen, and petty business men.

In all my travels, or of anything I may have heard, from other parts of the country, the location of this institution of learning, for the preservation of a pure mind, is about as bad as could be.

On the same street as this school, one block west, is that part of the community known as "the row" or "red light district," the part nearest the school being where the most depraved exist; where the whites and blacks practice their debauchery indiscriminately. Since Mayor Speer has become chief executive of this community this part of the town has not been permitted to run quite so open. But still within the gaze of even the weakest pair of eyes of any pupil attending this school, can be seen the giddy costumes of depraved humanity practicing their nefarious calling.

Adjacent to "the row" is Chinatown, with its dark, tortuous alleys, with their opium dens and hop fiends. It is unnecessary to relate the crimes perpetrated in this part of the town, the number of innocent girls lured into these places, their minds and bodies stunted and dragged into a premature grave.

Public school, red light district, Chinatown, all within an acre of five blocks.

Praised be the church for the uplifting of humanity, suppressing the tiger, and preserving the morals of our future fathers and mothers.

Martin Hurwitz.

Denver, Colo., October 7.

AS TO THE MIKE DEVINE ALLIANCE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have been requested by Mike Devine Alliance, S. T. & L. A., to reply to the questions put by Comrade H. J. Schade in the issue of September 22. This Alliance claims that the Chicago delegation

had no power to incorporate the S. T. & L. A. in the I. W. W. That during the discussion prior to the election of that delegation there was no intention expressed to give them such power, and that after the election there was no intention given that they had such power conferred upon them. In fact, it was an "uninstructed" delegation, or so understood. This was our understanding of the case, and evidently that of many others. It was also the understanding of the G. E. B. of the S. T. & L. A.

On July 21, 1905, nearly a month after the adjournment of the Chicago convention, I received a letter from General Secretary Kinnely notifying me that "the G. E. B. decided last Monday that after the locals had voted on the consolidation (with the I. W. W.) that August 15 is the date when the L. A.'s will launch out as locals of the new organization." Evidently at that date neither the General Secretary, who attended the Lynn convention, nor the G. E. B. knew that the "uninstructed" delegation was instructed to affiliate. On August 10, I received a letter from the General Secretary, "per order of the G. E. B.," to vote whether we would attach ourselves to the new organization and conveying the first notice we had seen that the "uninstructed" delegation was "instructed." He says: "The S. T. & L. A. delegation having taken part in the installation of the I. W. W., practically becoming a part therein, a general vote is deemed unnecessary, our delegation having carried out instructions of the S. T. & L. A. convention."

That letter closed with the request to notify W. E. Trautmann of our action and to send our charter to him, if we decided to attach ourselves to the new organization.

Plainly, the G. E. B. had submitted to the action of the "uninstructed" delegation. There were no general officers of the S. T. & L. A. left; we had been notified to correspond with their successors at Chicago. What "constitutional methods," as Comrade Schade puts it, remained to be "exhausted" by Mike Devine Alliance? We turned to the membership to reach them through the official organ of the S. T. & L. A., The People. It was the only method left us. I notified former General Secretary Kinnely of the action of the local, and the reasons for it, and to this date have received no reply.

Mike Devine Alliance claims that no convention or delegation selected by a convention had power to incorporate the S. T. & L. A. in the new organization. That was a matter which the referendum alone could decide, and it has not to this date so decided. This claim is as yet undisputed. Does Comrade Schade desire to deny it? If a convention or delegation has assumed this power, we would like to ask in Comrade Schade's own words: "Is not this anarchistic and out of accord with our constitution?" If a convention of the S. L. P. or a delegation appointed to confer with the S. D. P. assumed this power, what a howl would go up from the party membership, and yet what silence there is now among members of the party who were S. T. & L. A. men. It looks as if they were glad to be rid of the S. T. & L. A., and any way to dump it would meet with their approval.

The question of Comrade Schade, if we have "exhausted all constitutional methods," has a strangely familiar sound. It was the language addressed to the loyal members of the S. L. P. by the Kangaroos after they had illegally and unconstitutionally deposed our national officers; it was the language of the printers in my case, after illegally and unconstitutionally firing and expelling me; and it is the language of the capitalists, among whom the constitution is a sneer and a by-word, to the outraged proletariat, when the yoke of oppression grows galling. Such language is meant to put the injured on the defensive. But Mike Devine Alliance is not on the defensive. The literature and declarations of the party for ten years are a defense of its principles; the constitution of the S. T. & L. A. is a defense of its stand to-day.

To the members of the S. T. & L. A. who have already notified us that they will remain loyal to the organization, I have been instructed to reply that as we have nothing to hide our correspondence should be conducted through the official organ. We will maintain our local organization until such time as a sufficient number of locals are ready to re-form our national organization. To those who have requested an explanation of our principles, we recommend a careful perusal of the party literature for the past ten years.

Charles H. Corrigan,
Organizer Mike Devine Alliance,
S. T. & L. A.

Syracuse, October 9, 1905.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

T. L. P., CHICAGO, ILL.—"Economic" is an adjective; it is derived from the noun "economics." Economics is the science that deals with the laws underlying the production and distribution of wealth.

T. H. BRADDOCK, PA.—Erroneous is the notion that dictionary definitions or common acceptance of a word may be used in trying to understand a science. Take, for instance, the word "rock." The common acceptance of the word is a hard body. Not so in geology. There the term is technical and may embrace dust. So with the technical terms used in Socialist discourse.

G. I. N., WATERBURY, CONN.—Tyranny only prepares surprises for the tyrant. Being terrorized, individuals suppress their feelings. The tyrant imagines all is calm. One fine day the pent up discontent explodes and blows up the tyrant. It is so with the A. F. of L. tyranny. Each individual is afraid of the other till all jump together. Wait and you will see a grand explosion.

W. R. P., FRENCHTOWN, MONT.—Copy of that pro-railroad pink leaflet was received some time ago, and was the subject of an article entitled "What Are the Facts?" in the Weekly People of last September 30.

E. B. F., FARIBAULT, MINN.—The article "Review of the Dresden Convention," which appeared in The People last January a year ago, together with the "Flash-Lights from the Amsterdam Congress," which appeared in these columns in the course of the last months of last year, explains the situation generally in continental Europe.

The articles show that the leaders are Socialists, but that the conditions of the country render clear, uncompromising Socialist actions, such as America makes possible, utterly impossible there. Consequently, the European Movement is a radical bourgeois movement named by Socialists. Berger is absolutely correct when he claims that his policy is the European policy; where Berger slips and falls and sins is in the further claim that, therefore, his policy is right in America. So, then, those European Socialists in the parliaments of Germany, Sweden and Norway are Bergerish in that they "parliamentarize" log-roll and dicker, as radical bourgeois are justified to do in countries where the bourgeois revolution has not yet been perfected, as it has been in America; but for the same reason the Socialists in the parliaments of those European countries are wholly, are radically different from Berger and the Bergeres.

In such countries as the European, where the bourgeois revolution has yet to be perfected, the log-rolling and dicker, being necessary, works no corruption of the blood; in America the log-rolling and dicker, work. Whence the corrupt practices that Berger degenerates into, and that gather around him people with whom corruption is the law of their lives.

J. J., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—It is impossible to put backbone into a jelly fish—at least not by a talk. It took nature millions of years to accomplish the evolution; we could not do it in even as many seconds, let alone in a "talk."

H. L., NEW YORK.—Mr. Morris Braun never was a member of the Socialist Labor Party.

D. W., BOSTON, MASS.—The labor fakir of this generation is to this generation what the simoniacal priesthood of the Dark Ages was to that generation. As the simoniacal priests of old considered sacerdotalism to be more sacred than religion, so does the labor fakir of to-day consider reverence to himself to be alone reverence to the Cause of Labor; as the simoniacal priests of old betrayed their flocks, so does the labor fakir of to-day betray the rank and file; as the simoniacal priests of old were the pets of the upper ruling class, so is the labor fakir of to-day the darling of the Civic Federation; as the simoniacal priests of old denounced as heresy and punished with death all progressive aspirations, so does the labor fakir of to-day seek to smother in starvation whoever of the rank and file aspires upwards. Finally, as the crimes of the simoniacal priests of old finally overflowed the measure and caused a world-wide explosion that put an end to their obscene practices, so are now the practices of the labor fakir about to culminate in his total overthrow. The two are one. Get ready to pull away and to take a hand in tearing down.

J. H. S., NEW YORK.—The statute does not create parties; it merely regulates the procedure of parties in existence or that may spring up. It regulates, for instance, the methods of coming on the official ballot; it regulates

the matter of names, etc., so as to avoid conflicts and confusion; and so forth. The circumstance that the S. L. P. failed to poll the necessary vote to come on the ballot by simple nomination does not deprive it of existence. The Party simply forfeited the right of coming on the ballot without signatures. The Party's existence, and its other rights, including the right of priority to its name, are left untouched. The Party's action against the Volkszeitung party was a necessity, looking to next year. It will all deploy in time.

J. A. McC., WILKINSBURG, PA.—By all means, write up and send the article on the clippings referred to; and do so soon. The postponement of the first article does not necessarily mean that this second one will also have to be postponed. Probably it can be published immediately. But even if, in our judgment, neither is opportune just now, they may yet be published later. At any rate they will be preserved.

A. T. F., MANISTEE, MICH.—Declarations of principle are no proof of purity. In the instance of your "Socialist" party such declarations are only a gauge of the depth that your party has fallen in practice below the standard that it has proclaimed.

W. C., CHICAGO, ILL.—Why the "intellectuals" are attracted in such large bunches by the so-called Socialist party? For the sufficient reason that the "intellectuals" have no sense enough to grasp the Question of Unionism. They will inevitably flock to where that issue conforms with things as they be.

C. W. W., CHICAGO, ILL.—Matter is being attended to.

"DANBURY HATTER," DANBURY, CONN.—Do you really hold that the article slandered your city in that it gave the number of saloons as 38, whereas there are 68 of these resorts?

Information is desired about name, etc., of some publication pertaining to the manufacture of bricks, tile or earthenware, and also of a publication pertaining to hardware used on furniture.

R. S., NEW YORK.—You can next August apply for full citizens papers. Having come to the country "under age," no first papers are necessary.

F. C. R., BUCKHANNON, W. V.—Right you are! The simple fact, that a master can drive a worker hard enough to cause the worker to sweat a goodly quantity of surplus value, is not in itself fact enough to warrant the conclusion that, the master's pressure being removed, the worker would work with the fury of before so as to have the "surplus value" for himself. But other facts join to make certain that, the capitalist driver and sponger being out of the way, the worker will have an abundance. These other facts come under the category of the productivity of improved machinery and methods. The private ownership of these checks the full swing of the productivity of improved and improving machinery. The capitalist allows the machine to operate only when he can sell, not for use. Hence productivity is not to-day what it could be. With the machine socialized, the worker could have, with only an average of four hours' work an amount of wealth larger than that which it requires to-day \$10,000 to purchase.

Next question next week.

F. W., NEW YORK.—First—The trouble with what is happening and the much worse that will yet happen to Mr. Morris Braun is that, having succeeded in selling out the workmen as Trautmann has proved that he did the brewers, and having succeeded in browbeating submission to his wickedness, the stupid fellow got a swelled nut. He concluded he could do that sort of thing forever, and he imagined he could down the S. L. P. into silence.

Second—Mr. Lee is no better than his running mate. In his instance also the head swelled with transient success in crookedness. In his case also the facts showing him up are documentary. Such fry speedily wears out in the Socialist Movement. Like Braun he thought the cinch would last forever, and is now beginning to find out.

A. W. D., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—There are no dates available.

P. L. Q., NEWARK, N. J.—Mathematical reasoning is applicable to all reasoning.

B. R., BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. B. Muller, 169 West Ferry street, Buffalo, is the name of the correspondent who considered it as unsocialistic to take ads. of patent medicines which he claims are poisonous, as to take ads. of bogus "Socialist Congress."

F. J., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—This office now has constitutions of 128 different organizations. Many duplicates were sent. There is no way to avoid (Continued on page 6.)

AROUSE, YE S. L. P. MEN!

HERE IS WORK FOR YOU TO DO—RALLY IN DEFENSE OF YOUR TIME-HONORED NAME!

Members and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party, rally to this call! Six years have now passed and it seems like yesterday when an attempt was made by the outcasts of the labor fakirs then found in our ranks, to usurp and arrogate to themselves the time-honored name and emblem of our party in this state.

Their intrigue was exposed and upon the facts then presented to the Secretary of State, these impostors were driven from their maleficent post and the Party's name and emblem was accorded to its rightful owners.

The most conspicuous in this work was the Volkzeitung Corporation and its undertrappers who, since then driven by the valiant S. L. P. from under cover, were proven to be an annex to the A. F. of L. labor faking brigade.

The "Volkzeitung" or A. F. of L. party has just been prevented by the Court of Appeals from using the word "Democratic" for its party name. It is now trying to steal our name. It has notified the Board of Elections that it will assume as its new name the word "Socialist," and thus it tries to make its appearance before the voters as a "Socialist" party.

This new name involves the S. L. P. in another contest to protect its own name. Steps have already been taken in this direction.

The State Executive Committee, through its secretary, Comrade Justus Ebert, has already filed with the Board of Elections a protest against the ticket of that party.

But since this fight is being at present waged in Greater New York, the Executive Committee of Section New York County is defraying the expense.

The services of Benjamin Patterson, who has been the Party's attorney in the previous contest, were engaged.

We now hope that the Party membership and its sympathizers will most generously respond to this call and help to raise a fund that will enable the Party to thwart any further attempt to keep the fighting S. L. P. from using its time-honored name.

Let all rally together now! See your friends, shopmates and neighbors! Send in monies collected as quick as you can!

For the County Executive Committee, Chas. F. Risk, Harry Dobzinsky, Edmund Moonella, Joseph P. Johnson, S. Moskowitz, F. A. Olpp, Irving H. Weisberger.

Monies should be sent to L. Abelson, Organizer, 2-6 New Reade street, who will make all acknowledgements in The People.

On Tuesday, Oct. 17, this fund totaled \$68.07. The contributions are acknowledged in detail in the Daily People.

L. Abelson, Organizer, 2-6 New Reade St., New York.

The New York State Executive Committee, at its regular meeting held on October 18, resolved to endorse the above call, and wire all the New York state Sections to contribute to the same. This is not a local, but a State issue.

For the New York State Executive Committee, Justus Ebert, Secretary.

NEW YORK S. E. C.

Meeting held at headquarters Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City, on Friday, October 13. Deutch absent. Kihn in chair. Minutes of previous meeting accepted as read.

Communications: From R. Katz, Ave. on conditions in Auburn, Utica, Syracuse, Little Falls, Rome and Gloversville. Will organize I. W. W. in latter place, and is holding meetings in surrounding territory. From B. Reinsteil, Buffalo, N. Y., 3 on question of entering objections to local nominations of former Social Democrats, and asking advice. Secretary reported that Section Erie County had been advised to offer no objections, in order to concentrate the legal contest at New York and Albany. Approved. From E. A. Gidley, Newburgh, N. Y., requesting information regarding methods of local nomination by petition. Secretary reported having furnished information as requested. Approved. From H. Gunn, Schenectady, N. Y., setting forth proposed actions of Section Schenectady in regard to the coming election, and requesting an opinion thereon. Secretary instructed to forward same as given by the committee. From J. C. Vollerstein, Rochester, N. Y., on local conditions. Filed. From H. Schrader, Albany, N. Y., on property of defunct Section in his possession. Secretary reported having requested Schrader to turn the same over to State Organizer Katz on his arrival in Albany. Approved.

Financial secretary submitted following report for September, which was accepted and filed: Income—By dues stamps, \$54.64; by mileage fund, \$14.14; by State Agitation Fund as follows: "Fernando Vanner," Brooklyn, 22; C. C. Creilly, Pleasantville, 21; S. F. Smith, Salisbury Center, 24; Otto Bremer, Long Island City, 23; Chris. Weiber, Bedford Park, 20; Wm. Wallrusela, 20; collected at Elmira by Katz, 20; F. C. Surber, Auburn, 25; Ellis, 20; 10; Verner, 20; Antonio Fornato, Geneva Falls, 20; Mrs. Helen Webb, Canastota, 21; J. Craig, Newburgh, 22; Chas. Veeler, Albany, 23; Henry F. Traulson, Stapleton, 23; John L. Diamond, Yonkers, 20; Julius Kinsky, Oshkosh, 25; Dr. J. Hammer, New York, 21; total \$23.30; by R. Katz, People issue in August, 20; by R. Katz, sale of literature in August, 22. Total, \$107.16. Deficit, \$18.82.

Expenditures—To agitation (R. Katz), \$100.70; to postage, Correspondence Bureau, \$9.00; to postage and sundries, \$7.42. Total \$120.72.

The action of the officers of the committee in taking steps to defend the Party name against the evil designs of the former Social Democratic party, before the proper authorities at New York City and Albany was approved. It was also decided in this connection, to endorse the call for funds issued by the City Executive Committee of Section New York County, and urge all the New York State Sections to contribute to the same, as this is not a local, but a State issue.

After a discussion under good and well-fare, meeting adjourned. Justus Ebert, Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Meeting at Section Boston's headquarters, 1188 Tremont street on October 11. All present. Lombard in chair. Minutes of previous meeting accepted as read.

Communications: From Section Lawrence, call for speakers. From Section Everett, upon the State Campaign Subscription lists. From Section Fall River, in regard to holding meetings and change of address of the organizer. From Philip Veal, on situation in Lowell and Lawrence. From the Organizer of Section New York. From Section New Bedford, forwarding monies and requesting nomination papers for Representative districts. From Section Worcester, ordering date stamps and sending list of officers and requesting a speaker be sent for Sunday meetings. From Fred Fellerman, Secretary of the Connecticut State Committee, on the Tri State Conventions. Organizer railroad expenses. From National Secretary, Henry Kuhn, on Party affairs.

Auditor's report on Financial Statement for quarter ending September, income, \$128.10; expenditures, \$150.01; balance, \$15.09. Accepted and ordered sent to the Sections and members at large.

Committee reported on matter for State circular with the State Ticket. Empowered to have 30,000 printed.

Agitation Committee reported having got permit for Faneuil Hall mass meeting, Monday evening, October 30, and invited Comrade James McGuigan of Providence, R. I., to speak.

Secretary ordered to send out call for nominations for delegate to represent Massachusetts on the National Executive Committee, same to close November 30th.

Adjournment followed.

John Sweeney, Secretary, 25 Temple street, Boston.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting N. E. C. of Canada held October 5th at 341 Richmond street, London. Absent C. A. Weltzel.

Communications: From Section London enclosing names and addresses of members in good standing. Accepted. From Section Toronto in reference to setting date of meeting to be held there. Left to Secretary to deal with. From Section Montreal in reference to decision of N. E. C. not to grant two charters in Montreal. It was decided to send a blank charter for Section Montreal to fill out as a branch of Section Montreal. From George A. Moore of Winnipeg application for a charter to be known as Section Winnipeg. Granted. Secretary ordered to send supplies, etc. From Section Vancouver enclosing \$4 for stamps and supplies; also requesting replacing of 50 due stamps gone astray. Both requests granted.

Unfinished Business: Carried that rent be paid to date. Manifesto and official organ of Socialist Party of Great Britain received. Left to the Secretary to answer.

Secretary instructed to write mem-

bers at large re organization fund and I. W. W.; also communicate with Sections in reference to new constitution. Meeting adjourned. J. P. Courtenay, Chairman.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Saturday, October 14, the following contributions were received to the above fund: Gus Weiss, Danvers, Cal. \$ 1.00 Section Richmond Co., N. Y. 6.00 J. Bassett, El Paso, Tex.50 A. S. Dowler, Finlay, Tex. 1.44 C. F. Carlson, Seattle, Wash.50 C. E. Nylen, New York City 1.00 J. Raymond, Snoqualmie, Wash. 1.00 John Nichols, Modesto, Cal. 2.00 Jonathan Thomas, Wilburton, Ind. Terr. 10.90 John J. Andrew, Lexington, Mo. 1.00 E. E. Rouner, Chinese Camp, Cal. 2.50 C. Johansen, Boston, Mass.50 John Lidsberg, St. Paul, Minn.50 Andri Worm, St. Paul, Minn. 1.00 Geo. Ferch, Freeman, Wash., per Boha 3.70 Harry Weinberg, Dayton, O. 6.00 Ma. Eisenberg, Cincinnati, O. 1.00 W. Skroeki, Vallejo, Cal. 1.00 Katie Eisenberg, Cincinnati, O. 1.00 Max Eisenberg, Cincinnati, O. 1.00 John M. Howard, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00

Total 41.84 Previously acknowledged 1,054.84

Grand total 1,096.68

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

ATTENTION BUFFALO.

Section Buffalo has changed its headquarters from 10 West Mohawk street to International Hall, 240 Genesee street. Business meetings will be held every Tuesday evening at 8.15.

Nomination papers having been filed; much work is yet to be done.

Open air meetings must be carried on to spread propaganda and it is necessary for every comrade to put his shoulder to the wheel in order to insure a successful campaign.

All members, readers of The People and all sympathizers in general, are invited to attend meetings and help carry on the work.

Comrades don't shirk but work. Emanuel Hawk, Organizer, Section Buffalo.

FRENCH LEAFLET.

The French Branch, Section New York County, as in previous years, has published a neat and concise campaign leaflet. Comrades or sympathizers who can dispose of any can procure copies from A. J. Francis, 44 West Twenty-sixth street.

The French Branch also contemplates publishing several thousand copies of the S. L. P. National Platform in French. Any organization or individual who can make use of them can obtain same at cost price from A. J. Francis, at above address. State how many copies you desire before November 1.

BALTIMORE HUNGARIAN MEETING.

The Hungarian Socialist Federation of Baltimore will arrange a mass meeting on the 21st of October at Franz Jakob's Hall, 1523 Beason street.

The following speakers will address the meeting: Louis Basky, national organizer of the H. S. L. F. in Hungarian, and Ernest Steron, of New York, in German.

TO ALL WAGE WORKERS!

Bakers, Butchers, Bartenders, Barbers, Blacksmiths, Book Binders, Boot and Shoe Workers, Box Makers, and Sawyers, Brass Workers, Brewery Workers, Brick Makers, Brick Layers, Carpenters, Carriage and Wagon Workers, Cement Workers, Cigar Makers, Hat and Cap Makers, Cloak Makers, Cooks, Horsehoers, Janitors, Leather Workers, Laundry Workers, Machinists, Office and Store Clerks, Musicians, Painters, Paper Hangers, Picture Frame Workers, Plumbers, Printers, Pressmen, Paper Rulers, Sailors, Stationery Telegraphers, Trunk and Bag Workers, Electrical Workers, Electromotors, Elevator Conductors and Motormen, Firemen, Freight Handlers, Garment Workers, Hud Carriers, Teamsters, Upholsterers, Waiters, Wood Workers, Laborers, etc., etc., residing in Chicago and vicinity, should organize themselves and adopt the principles of the Industrial Workers of the World, which has the motto: "An Injury to One—An Injury to All."

For information apply to Jean Spielman, 544 W. Twelfth street, Chicago, Ill. Telephone Canal 7529.

LEATHER GOODS WORKERS, ATTENTION.

The United Leather Goods Workers of Greater New York, I. W. W., has a ranged a mass meeting for Sunday, October 22, at Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth street, 2 p. m. Prominent speakers in English and Jewish will address the meeting. Leather workers of any kind are invited to attend! Members take notice of the time and be on hand early.

C. Vollmers, Secretary.

I. W. W. ACTIVITY

INTERESTED AUDIENCE IN PATERSON DEPITE STORM.

Silk Workers Attentive Listeners to Exponents of I. W. W. Principles—Good Report From New York Local—Work Being Pushed in Both Places.

Pateron, N. J., Oct. 12—Undaunted by the heavy rainfall of last night, Local 132 of the Industrial Workers of the World, of this city, held a mass meeting for silk workers, at Helietta Hall, with a somewhat small, but attentive and deep. The meeting was opened by President N. Frueh who explained why the old form of trades unionism as exemplified by the A. F. of L., though representing the cause of the workers when production was carried on by small competing firms, was no longer of any benefit interested audience.

After an extensive reference to strike failures in this and other cities, Frueh introduced Sam J. French of New York, who in an able address made clear the principles of the I. W. W. explaining thoroughly their superiority over craft unionism. The speaker told of the experiences made in the trades union field by those who were responsible for the Manifesto which called for a united working class organization fitted to meet the capitalist conditions of to-day and constructed so as to finally get into position to abolish capitalism altogether, and which resulted in the formation of the Industrial Workers of the World.

French quoted from the Preamble of the I. W. W. and compared the healthy class conscious declarations contained in it, with the weak and absurd fakir declarations of pure and simpledom, using as a horrible example the leading editorial of the September issue of the Journal of the Order of Railway Clerks. Having proved to the evident satisfaction of those present the need of organization, the correct form of such, and the fact that the I. W. W. is the only one truly representing working class interests and fitted to fight the battle against capitalist oppression, the speaker ended with a strong appeal to all who met yet members to join the organization at once and do their share toward getting it into position to effectively carry on the battle.

Comrade Dietrich of the New York Silk Workers' Union was then called upon to speak and he delivered an interesting and encouraging account of the progress of agitation and organization work among the silk mill employes of New York and Brooklyn. The New York Local has now a membership of nearly four hundred and is gaining recruits at every meeting in considerable number. The Local has a "committee of 35" which was elected for the purpose of pushing the work of getting the workers of Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn silk mills in to the I. W. W. The weavers of Brooklyn have declared their intention of joining and will either become a part of the New York Local or apply for a separate charter.

General Organizer Shurtliff was next introduced and with the aid of a chart entered into a lucid explanation of the details of organization and the manner in which sub-divisions and Departments are related to one another and to the General body. At adjournment applications were again called for and some were received by the President who with the other comrades present expressed satisfaction with the meeting all things considered. Local 132 is pushing things right along in Pateron and hopes to build up a strong organization here in a comparatively short time. In fact, we expect before long to have two organizations of weavers, one of the Ribbon and one of the Broad Silk weavers.

The Local will arrange another mass meeting in the near future for the benefit of the Broad Silk weavers. One thousand copies of the Weekly People containing the Speech on the Preamble have been distributed among the silk workers here with good effect. Press Committee.

THE I. W. W. IN CANADA.

Toronto, Ont., Can., Oct. 13.—The first step taken to organize the Working Class in Toronto along industrial lines was taken last night. A number of doggers printed in both Yiddish and English language were distributed with the result that a small hall, holding about 100, was completely filled with wage workers of both the Jew and Gentile persuasion.

Speakers in both languages outlined the principles of the I. W. W., showing the difference in effectiveness of Unions based on Capitalist principles, with their so-called mutual interests between Capital and Labor, and Unions based on the Class Struggle, with the ultimate aim of taking over the means of life and operating them for their own benefit, instead of tolling and molling and finally dying for the exclusive benefit of an idle, debauched parasite class as they do today.

The workers were very attentive and showed considerable enthusiasm, showing that they have become very tired of the old form of pure and simple Craft Unions.

After the address, a call was made for those who wished to sign their names as Charter Members of a mixed Local affiliated with the I. W. W. Over forty signed, and it was agreed to hold another meeting next week when officers will be elected, and application sent in for a Charter. Yours for the I. W. W., F. Martin, Sec. pro tem.

PRESS TABOOS I. W. W.

Is "Too Radical"—"Will Cause Controversy" and "Is in Conflict With Our Policy."

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 15.—Local 160, I. W. W., met on the 11th inst., all officers present. Minutes approved. One applicant accepted. President Brewer reported on his efforts to secure Jewish and English speakers. President Brewer also reported on the successful agitation of Joseph Campbell and his fight for free speech at Meriden, Conn. President Brewer was ordered to arrange two meetings a week. The organization of a local at South Manchester was postponed for two weeks.

Bill of \$2.75 was ordered paid to financial secretary. \$10 were donated to the striking Cleveland stogie makers. A communication was received from General Secretary William E. Trautmann.

The local press has decided to exclude favorable mention of the I. W. W. The editor of the "Courant" says "its too radical"; of the "Times" it will cause a controversy which his people don't desire; of the "Telegram," "it is against the policy of the paper."

It is up to the Daily People to print information for the working class! S. S.

DETROIT ON DECK.

Detroit, Oct. 13.—At the last meeting of Industrial Workers Union, No. 159, five new members were admitted. The prospects are for a rapid increase. Union dues are 30 cents per month. The Initiation fee 50 cents. I. W. U. No. 130 meets every Wednesday evening at Room 10, Avenue Theatre Building. Everybody welcome.

LETTER-BOX.

(Continued from page four.)

that. Send on, keep on sending contributions of Unions. They are still coming in.

G. A. H., CHICAGO, ILL.—Look into the matter. You will discover that there was no intolerance on the part of the S. L. P. The S. L. P. understands that all sorts of minds must be brought together. You will find that the intolerance was with the other gentlemen. A whole lot of small fellows would have none but small fellows in the movement, and each wanted to be "it."

F. B., BASIN, MONT.—Send article; letter follows.

J. H., CHICAGO, ILL.; A. O., KALAMAZOO, MICH.; L. F., PEKIN, CHINA; L. A., MUNCIE, IND.; H. K., DES MOINES, IA.; T. F. H., TOLEDO, O.; J. G., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; R. E. P., SAVANNAH, GA.; H. W. E., ONEONTA, N. Y.; D. L. H., ST. LOUIS, MO.; M. P. H., BUTTE, MONT.; P. P., OMAHA, NEB.; N. N., TERRE HAUTE, IND.; X. N., CHICAGO, ILL.—Matter received.

CALL FOR PRESENTS

To Members and Sympathizers of the S. L. P. Comrades—The Socialist Labor Party of Greater New York will this year celebrate its fall festival by holding a grand vaudeville performance and ball at the Grand Central Palace, on Thanksgiving Day. In conjunction with the affair a bazaar and fair under the auspices of the Woman's Auxiliary will be arranged for the benefit of the Daily People for which we need your hearty co-operation. Any object donated by you will be sold at auction and otherwise disposed of, the proceeds to go to the Daily People.

Any small article of even little value is made good use of by the committee. Articles of greater value are disposed of at more than their market price. It is therefore of importance that Sections as well as individual members start at once to gather whatever they can for this purpose and send them as soon as possible to Organizer of Section New York, Comrade L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street. Entertainment Committee, A. Orange, Secy.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second the day, third the year.

THE ARM and HAMMER CLUB

OF BOSTON WISH TO ANNOUNCE TO THE DANCE LOVING PUBLIC AND THEIR FRIENDS THAT THEY WILL HOLD THEIR FIRST DANCE OF THE SEASON.

IN MINOT HALL CORNER WASHINGTON AND W. SPRINGFIELD STS.

Saturday Eve., Oct. 21st, 1905.

MUSIC BY THE BERKELEY ORCHESTRA—DANCING 8 TILL 12 AND VOCAL ENTERTAINMENT—REFRESHMENTS SERVED—A GOOD ..

TIME GUARANTEED EVERYBODY. TICKETS 25 CENTS.

WASHINGTON ATTENTION!

As a large field for all Socialists to come together for the purpose of agitation, education and organization, seems opened by the new organization, the I. W. W., we call upon all members and sympathizers in this State to come in closer touch with the central body here.

WASHINGTON STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

A list of names is wanted, also good suggestions, therefore write us your name and also other sympathizers' names from your locality.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE

Sev. M. Dehly, P. O. Box 1045, Seattle Wash.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

Improvement is the word that sums up this week's notes.

Two hundred and twenty-five subs for the Weekly People and 55 for the Daily People came in during the week ending Saturday, October 14th. This is a gain over the previous week.

One item of interest during the week was an order from the "Socialist" party of Omaha, Neb., for 800 copies of the Weekly People of October 7th containing Daniel DeLeon's speech on "The Preamble of the I. W. W."

In last week's notes we failed to mention that the 1st, 3rd and 5th A. Ds, New York, mailed copies of the October 7th issue to 875 names that signed our petition lists. 1,000 copies credited to the Karl Marx Club should have been credited to the 28th A. D.

Other orders for 11,574 of the same issue have been received since last week's report making the total number of extra copies thus far sold, 48,705. Following is a list of the orders: J. A. Quigley, Hyde Park, Mass., 25; C. M. White, So. Sharon, Pa., 100; 7th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., 500; E. C. Harding, Vineyard Haven, Mass., 10; St. Paul, Minn., 600; Hartford, Conn., 500; Springfield, Mass., 200; Newark, N. J., 500; Boston, Mass., 1,000; Salt Lake City, Utah, 500; West New Brighton, S. I., N. Y., 500; Vancouver, B. C., 300; Seattle, Wash., 500; So. Norwalk, Conn., 500; Denver, Col., 207; Red Lake Falls, Minn., 133; New Haven, Conn., 500; Bridgeport, Conn., 500; Pittsburg, Kans., 133; 16th A. D., New York, 300; J. G. Schaeble, Spokane, Wash., 100; J. H. Sanderson, Brawley, Calif., 183; R. Clausen, Somers, Mont., 25; A. Behner, Cleveland, O., 800; F. Martin, Toronto, Ont., 60; V. Panovec, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., 100; J. Billow, Chicago, Ill., 500; 32nd and 33rd A. Ds, New York, 500; R. Thumann, Cincinnati, O., 133; H. J. Brimble, Florence, Col., 100; J. Lazarus, Montreal, Que., 50; James Keeley, Springfield, Vt., 50; C. B. Wells, Ansonia, Conn., 50; E. Clafin, Perkinsville, Vt., 25; 11st A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., 100; F. Webber, Wilkesburg, Pa., 300; Jerome Miners' Union, Jerome, Ariz., 200; H. A. Brandborg, Portland, Ore., 500; J. Johnson, Palisade Park, N. J., 15; F. Binder, Mineral City, O., 50; Edward Howell, Brooklyn, N. Y., 25.

There are still some Sections and members who have not ordered any copies of this special issue. They are herewith urged to do so; and thus help swell the grand total. Our individual subscribers and sympathizers are also invited to join in the good work. To those who have already ordered, and desire more copies we can say that we are able to fill further orders without delay.

Comrade S. M. Dehly, of Seattle, Wash., sends in 11 subs and takes \$10 worth of prepaid cards.

Five or more subs for the Weekly People were received as follows: Joseph Campbell, Middletown, Conn., 14; Conrad Beck, Bellingham, Wash., 10; Rudolph Katz, Gloversville, N. Y., 8; Frank Bohn, Montana, 6; Oscar Freer, Columbus, O., 6; Fred Brown, Cleveland, O., 6; J. Billow, Chicago, Ill., 6; Edw. Schade, Newport News, Va., 5; Fred Fellerman, Hartford, Conn., 5; T. L. Powis, Chicago, Ill., 5; Wm. E. Kern, New Orleans, La., 5; A. Louwet, Kalamazoo, Mich., 5.

In order to follow up the work that should be done for The People we find it necessary to secure a list of People

Agents. We want agents in as many places as possible, every Section at least should have its People agent and the full list should be reported to us soon. Keep up the good work. We need an ever growing list of subscribers.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

A good deal of literature is going out, as you will note from the report of last week.

About fifty thousand leaflets went out to I. W. W. organizations.

Comrade Covert of Youngstown, Ohio, took 100 "Burning Question of Trades Unionism" and 100 other pamphlets.

The Excelsior Educational Society bought \$19.85 worth of literature, thirteen thousand leaflets and an assortment of pamphlets.

Comrade Santee ordered three Bebel's "Woman"; four "Infant's Skull"; two "Gold Sickle" and some of Darwin's and Paine's works.

National Organizer Frank Bohn sent in one of those orders we frequently receive from him, viz., for 235 assorted pamphlets, a copy of "The Infant's Skull" and a copy of "The Silver Cross."

The secretary of an I. W. W. local in Portland, Ore., ordered 60 "What Means This Strike?" and 25 "Trades Unionism in the United States."

E. B. Ford of Fairbault, Minn., ordered a splendid assortment of propaganda pamphlets amounting to \$3.

Fifty "Burning Question of Trades Unionism" were ordered by Pittsburg, Pa.

One hundred and seventy-five assorted pamphlets were sent Section Schenectady, N. Y.

The 19th and 21st A. Ds, New York, bought 20 pamphlets; Comrade Breuer of Hartford took 25; and Comrade North of New Dorchester, Mass., bought 60 cents worth.

We now have in stock a recent work, "History of Civilization" by Julian Langhain of St. Louis. In showing the foundation and development back in Egypt and in Ancient Greece and Rome of ideas that sway modern thoughts and ideas it is very valuable to Socialists. Comrade Teichlauf of Brooklyn bought a copy. Price \$3.

Keep it up and a good deal more will follow this batch.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN

(Continued from page four.)

an evidence that false pretences of law, order, property, religion, under which the several successful capitalists have successively transferred property through legislation, have commended themselves to you, and have imposed upon you. It is part of the education that the workers have to receive that they emancipate themselves from the domination of capitalist thought. You will have to do that.

R. J.—But—

U. S.—Still a "but!"

B. J.—Yes; on another side of the question. Does the S. L. P. plan embrace the plan of physical force?

U. S.—The S. L. P. plan embraces every step that is in the logic of events. If the capitalist class debauch the ballot box, or if it rises in rebellion against the law of the people; if in short, it so far violates the organic law of the land, why, then, physical force becomes the logic of events, and will be applied with crushing effect. That's all there is to it.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.